TON SALES.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

The Committee on Credentials reported unscating Mahone's delegates from the contested district. In a speech to amend this report, Histon, of Petersburg, misstated a date, and understanding the word "July" in the correction as "You he," created confusion by calling his corrector a miserable dog. An apology straightened matters. The failure of this amendment was the first of a series of defeats suffered by Mahone men during the day. They showed great strength in the scaled vote on the resolution to postpone the nomination of candidates till the adoption of a platform, though DEFRATED BY A MAJORITY OF 350.

The attempt by a Richmond rough to steal the four votes of Craig County for Mahone, it is thought, was prearranged to make capital for Daniel. Mehone's great the series of Craig County for Mahone, it is

thought, was prearranged to make capital for Daniel. Mahone's men, however, defeated this by denouncing it at once. They carried a motion for adjournment from 3 till 4 p. m., being anxious to cancus. Up to this time they desired to postrome the adoption of the pleaton.

Penn's speech nominating Daniel is considered the worst, and Payne's nominating Fitz Lee the best of all the nominating speeches, the latter a beautiful and happy effort.

Mahone's men are disappointed by his losses during the day. They are, however, determined to defeat Daniel. Holliday is thought by many the coming man. There is as yet little talk of a bolt, as many of Mahone's men will desert him if he attempts it.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

THE DISAFFECTED.

tration of Rutherford B. Hayes in that behalf; therefore, Resolved, That we regard with indignation and alarm the failure of the Federal Government to recognize and sustain the legally elected authorities of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, and we hereby denounce as inconsistent with the pledges and practice of the Republican party, false in principle, contrary to the Constitution, and idangerous to the liberties of the people, the doctrine that an armed and organized minority in a State may be permitted to overthrow by force the Government lawfully established therein by the majority of its citizens, and thereafter be recognized and sustained in such usurped authority by the General Government.

in such asurped authority by the General Government.

Resolved. That, by the surrender of those States into the control of insurrectionary minorities, Rutherford B. Hayes practically consented that the amendments to the Constitution adopted since the Rebellion and the laws enforcing the same may be disregarded; that government by minorities may be established and maintained by force; that the Republicans of the South may be forced to ahandon their party organization, be deprived of the right to vote as their reason and conscience dictate, denied the equal protection of the laws, driven from the polls, persecuted, hanted down, scourged, and murdered for their opinions.

Resolved, That we denounce the second resolution of the Cleveland Convention as inconsistent with its professed declaration of fidelity to the principles of the Republican party, a falsehood adopted solely for party expediency, a libel upon the Republicans of Ohio, and unworthy the grand record of the party.

Resolved, That we bereby renew our pledge of fidelity to the principles of the Republican party as enunciated in the platforms of its National Conventions, incorporated in the amendments to the Constitution, and as interpreted by its recognized leaders and understood by the men who have fought its battles and won its victories, and we utterly refus to unite with the Kh Kluxof the South, and the Democrate and renegade Republicans of the North, in their rejoicing over the defeat of a great principle and the belitting and humiliation of a great party.

Resolved. That we bereby reaffirm our deter-

the laws, and we note it to be the duty of the realization of the Legislature or Executive of a State to protect it against domestic violence, and to determine what body of of men constitutes the Legislature and who is the Governor thereof, and, in arriving at this determination, he is bound by his official oath to be guided solely by the will of a majority of its legal voters, as ascertained and declared in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State.

Excelsed, That we invite Republicans through-

The Committee on Credentials reported un

VOLUME XXXII.

PIG IBON AND COAL.

ROGERS & CO. PIG IRON

COAL.

Fire Brick, Fire Clay, and Coal Facings.

144 MARKET-ST CHICAGO.

FINANCIAL. SALE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK

National Life Insurance Co OF U. S. OF A.

By viriue of an order from the Circuit Court of Cook Donnty, Ill., the undersigned, as Receiver of the Regebic Life-insurance Company of Chicago, Ill., offers for sale and hereby invites, for taliry days, proposals for the purchase in lots of any amount, of 10,000 shares of the capital stock of the National Life-insurance Company of U. S. of A. (par value \$100 per share), being the whole capital stock of said Company, now and for many years in successful operation, and one of the principal sacets of the Republic Life-insurance Company. All proposals to be in scaled envelopes marked, "Proposals for Capital Stock," and addressed to the undersigned to be submitted by him unopened to the Court for its action at the end of the thirty days, or a soom thereafter as practicable. SAMUEL D. WARD. Receiver Rep. 11e-1ns. Co., 107 LaSalie-st. Chicago, Ill., July 21, 1877.

7 PER CENT. We now have money to loan at 7 per cent on in

TURNER & BOND. LANDS AND LOANS. ortgage Loans at 7 to 10 per cent interest. For Choice Residence in Highland Park; 5 to 10 acres Sixty seventh and Haisted-sts., and Residence an WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, 40 Dearborn

BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Proon, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper is seiling Exchange on all countries

REMOVALS. REMOVAL. Owing to Removal to

CALIFORNIA.

Propose to Close Out my Entire WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS.

SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE REGARDLESS OF COST. Pixtures for sale, and Store to Rent. Best loca

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN. 136 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS. "JUST LIKE THE MEN."

THAT

MANUAL OF WITH T

Will be out late next Saturday

BRETHREN OF THE I. O. O. F. We take pleasure in announcing to you that we have received from the Odd Fellows Benevolent Society 22.009.48 as a benefit due the heirs of our late brother Christoph Stege, who held membership therein at the instance of his death, and heartily recommend the Society to all members of the Order.

Lodge AUGUST HELLER, N. G., WILHELM KNOLL, Sec., Of Garden City Lodge, No. 389, I. O. O. F.

NOTICE. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he was appointed Receiver of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company, by a decree of dissolution entered by the Circuit Court of Will Co., Ill., on July 28, 1877.

By the terms of such decrees all creditors are required to file petitions in this Court, showing the amount and character of their, several claims, so that the Court may enter a proper decree of sale and distribution.

A. J. LEITH.

Only FIVE DAYS MORE TWENTY PER CENT DISCOUNT ends 15th of this month. Our fail and Winter Goods daily arriving, and Autumn Styles issued.

Autumn EDWARD ELY & CO., Artistic Tallors, Wabash-av. cor. Monroe,

NATATORIAL. CHICAGO NATATORIUM

SWIMMING SCHOOL, MICHIGAN-AV. COR. JACKSON-ST. This institution is now completed in all its details, and open to the public. It is the largest, the most perfect, and most elegant establishment of the kind in the United States, and as a "Swimming School" can compete with any in existence anywhere. Ladies' hours from 9:30 a. m. to 1:30 b. m. until further notice. For particulars confer with the undersigned.

WM. A. JANSEN, M. D., Manager. NOTICE.

Only FIVE DAYS MORE TWENTY PER CENT DISCOUNT ends 15th of this month. Our Fail and Winter Goods daily arriving, and Autumn styles issued umn styles issued.
EDWARD ELY & CO., Artistic Tailors.
Wabash-av. cor. Monroe. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NIMPORT.

The brightest novel this summer. At all Bookstores. \$1.50. LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO.,

SHIRTS.

Our Improved SHIRTS have no superior, either in quality, workmanship, or fit. Wamsutta and 2100 all-linen boson and neckband out of stock, \$1.75, or \$20 per dozen. ELDREDGE & CO., 55 Washington-st. FOR SALE.

New York State Dried Apples. Two hundred barrels prime for sale by DAVID W. LEWIS & CO., 85 & 87 Broad-st., N. Y.

GRATES AND MANTELS. GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS.
PROBASCO & RUMNET SAN NTATEST.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. Only FIVE DAYS MORE TWENTY PER CENT DISCOUNT ends 15th of this month. Our Fall and Winter Goods daily, arriving, and Autumn styles issued.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Artistic Tailors, Wabach-av. ooc. Meanway.

FIELD NOTES.

Facts and Speculations Regarding the Situation in Bulgaria.

The Last Battle Proves to Have Been an Insignificant Affair.

What the Contending Forces May Do, Can Do, and Must Do.

A "Strict but Conditional Neutrality" Is to Be England's Policy.

Russian Reinforcements in Large Numbers En Route to Bulgaria.

The Invaders' Losses to the Present Time About 10,000

Speculations as to the Object of the Two Emperors' Meeting.

The Triple Alliance Believed to Have Been Reaffirmed.

DISRAELI. HE ANNOUNCES THAT SENGLAND'S POLICY WILL

BE "ONE OF STRICT BUT CONDITIONAL NEU-[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE ALISBURY STREET, W. C., Aug. 10-4 s. m.-Lord Besconsfield fulfilled last night the general expectation by making a brief state ment as to the principles which govern the foreign policy of the country. In neither House, bowever, was any approach to debate favored. On the Ministerial benches strong feeling had prevailed that the Ministers should have an opportunity of making some statement as to the present situation on foreign affairs, and the policy which the Foreign Office will pursue.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, however, the Chancellor of the Excheque invited Mr. G. Bentinck not to proceed with his motion on the ground that it would be disadvantageous to the public interest that there should be a discussion of foreign affairs

In the House of Lords the Premier too ecasion to refer in a few words to the policy of the Government, which was, he said, one of a strict conditional neutrality.

BRITISH INTERBSTS. To the Western Associated Press.

London, Aug. 9.—In the House of Lords tonight the Earl of Beaconsfield, acknowledging

Lord Reversham's courtesy in withdrawing his notice relative to the Eastern question, said: When this cruel and destructive war commenced, her Majesty's Government an-nounced that it should adopt a policy of strict neutrality on condition that British interests were not imperilled. Russia has returned an answer which I think I am authorized in describing as conciliatory and friendly to the communication in which we de-fined what we considered to be our interests. The Government has no reason to doubt that Russia will honorably observe the condience. But whatever be the case the maintnance of those conditions is the policy of the British Government."

'FIELD OPERATIONS: A SMALL APPAIR.

[Bu Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

SALISBURY STREET, W. C., Aug. 10-4 a. m .-The engagement at Loftcha reported yesterday does not appear to have involved more than one Russian division and eight Turkish batallions. The Russians lost 900 killed and wounded, and the Turks, so it is claimed,

It is scarcely possible to believe that the assailants should have hoped to drive Osman Pasha from his positions with a force so inadequate as that described, or that if they were in earnest they should have retired with no greater loss than that above stated. It is more than likely that

THE ADVANCE WAS ONLY TENTATIVE, and that the real struggle began on the following day, and may even now be going on at Plevna.

At Constantinople the fact of the conflict was known yesterday, but there was professed ignorance as to the issue. A large Russian army under the Czaro-

witch is facing Eyonb Pasha on the left and Mehemet Ali Pasha on the right. The former is threatening from the direction of Rasgrad, and the latter from Osman Bazar. Eyoub is believed to have 48 battalions of infantry, 62 squadrons of cavalry, and fifteen batteries of artillery, while the army of Mehemet Ali Pasha contains about 60,000 men of all arms. TT REMAINS TO BE SEEN

whether the Turkish armies above-mentioned will make an attack or remain until the Russians are ready to assail them.

Suleiman Pasha is believed to be deavoring to force the passage of the Balkans, so as to form the centre of the Turkish life, Eyoub and Mehemet Ali forming the right, and Osman Pasha at Plevna the left. Such an extended line, should it be formed, would be a dangerous one, as it would be a crescent with the Russians inside, and free to concentrate upon any point

A STRONG BUSSIAN ARMY is in front of Plevna, and the Roumanian ere crossing to operate on the Turkish left. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1877.

Should they be actually called into active cooperation everything points to the probability that for the present active operations will be only carried out in the region between the Osina and Vid.

Grand Duke Nicholas has removed his headquarters from Biela to Bulgareni on the River Osina, half way upon the road to The determination of the Russians to crush

Osman Pasha is manifest, and the latter must maintain a defensive attitude in the face of superior numbers. Although he cannot be free from alarm at the movements of the ans upon the northwest, and the renewed signs of activity in Servia, on the other hand, the Turks have been relieved by the collapse of the Bosnian insurrection and the flight of Despotovitch, the ablest leader of the insurgents, who has been interned by the Austrian Government in Dalmatia.

There can be no doubt that the Russians are making all the exertions of which they are capable to overwhelm the Turkish army in the West, but possibly for the present they may be able only to harnes Osman Pasha with a succession blows or feints until they have relieved their right from the pressure of the hostile forces between the Osina and the Vid. It will hardly be safe for them to engage Mehemet Ali Pasha in front of Rasgrad, or push forward to intercept Suleiman Pasha in his march across the Balkans.

SERDEB EKREIN evidently hopes to make Rasgrad another Plevna, threatening and checking the Rus sians in their advance, while Suleiman Pashs is marching northward upon the theatre of war. It is indeed into Suleiman Pasha's hands that the opportunity for winning distinction by a sudden and timely blow has now passed.

That Gen. Gourka has retreated before the Ottoman commander is now officially admitted in Russian dispatches from headquarters but, of course, he will not relax hi grasp upon the Shipka Pass unless he finds his northern communication threatened. At present there is no sign that Mehemet Ali Pasha and Osman Pasha are able or willing to threaten Gen. Gonrka's munications, so that in all probability he Russians can maintain themselves in the Shipka Pass and oppose successfully any adrance in that direction by Suleiman Pasha.

IN BULGARIA.

PLEVNA ATTACKED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9.—According to elligence in diplomatic circles, the Russians in perior force have attacked Plevna to-day The result is unknown. Three of the Imperia palaces have been converted into hospitals for CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9.—It is reported in

official circles that the Russians have again bee feated at Plevna. Many rumors of Russian defeats are current to-day, but the War Office only confirms the vice

tory at Lovatz. The Russian losses are said have been very heavy. IN THE DOBRUDSCHA.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Times has a Kustendi dispatch, dated the 5th inst., which says: "Ge Zimmermann has most of the Fourth Corps and a division of another corps in the Dobrudscha, his main force being encamped about eight

RUSSIAN LOSSES The Pall Mall Gazette says the Rus to July 27, according to an official statement amount to 9,395. The losses at Plevna are not included in this statement.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS. BUCHAREST, Aug. 9.—The Grand Duke Nich-olas headquarters are at Bulgareni.

REINFORCEMENTS.
VIENNA, Aug. 9.—Great numbers of troops continue to arrive from Russia, as also wounded from the Danube. The Russians are in force at Kain-Boghaz, where a battle is imminent unless they abandon the Balkans. Two army corps from Odessa and the Crimea are already on the march to the Danube. Gen. Krudener has received 15,000 fresh troops and some artillery. TOUR OF INSPECTION.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.-It is said the Czar is on tour of inspection in the Czarowitch's army. GENERAL.

PEACE BUMOR.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Times' Berlin dispatch scrts that Turkey recently notified the Powers of the Porte's willingness to conclude a peace on the general basis of Count Andrassy's re form note, but the correspondent thinks this is not likely to lead to any practical results just now. Russia is far too strong and too jealous of her reputation to acquiesce in the Turkish propositions after one or several rebuffs. Austria and Germany, on the other hand, knowing that Russia is resolved on con-tinuing the war, and, if necessary, going into winter quarters in Bulgaria or Boumania, hesi-tate to recommend to Prince Gortschakoff the

UNSUCCESSFUL.
VIENNA, Aug. 9.—The Greek Envoy has left Belgrade, Servia. His mission was a failure. IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

Earl Feversham, in the House of Lords, and Bentinck, in the House of Commons, thus after-noon consented, at the request of the Govern-ment, to refrain from calling attention to the Eastern question. The Government's request is based on the conviction, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that dis now would be disadvantageous to the public

The Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question, said: "There have been no negotiations between England and Austria regarding the mobilization of the Aus-trian troops in case Roumania or Servia partici-Servia. The Government knows of no direct serva. The Government knows of no direct negotiations betwen the Czar and the Sultan, therefore there is no ground for protest. I do not know that Austria has communicated with Russia or Turkey on the subject."

THE TWO EMPERORS. ISCHEL, Aug. 9.—The Emperor of Germany left at 9 o'clock to-day, after cordially taking leave of the Austrian Empress and Crown Prince. The Emperor of Austria accompanied the Emperor William to Edensec. The whole interview testified to the existence of the frankest understanding between the two monarchs.
London, Aug. 9.—A London corresponde

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A London correspondent telegraphs that at the meeting of the Emperors at Ischl, the question of Russia's extending the seat of war to Servia was never touched upon. The question is likely to be dropped altogether. Russian military reports from Biela now unexpectedly declare that Servian co-operation is unnecessary. It is supposed this change of tone is due to Russia having become aware that the request for such co-operation would have been refused.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—in relation to the Imperial

interview at Ischl, Berlin semi-official papers contradict the report that a definite political agreement was concluded. They merely admit that the triple alliance was reaffirmed.

The New Press Press takes a similar view.

THE New Price Takes a similar view.

THE SERVIAN ARMY.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.—The Servian Government has taken all the necessary steps to place 40,000 men on a war footing before the 20th inst. This force will be entirely directed to the southeastern frontier. Foreign officers are again allowed to enter the Servian service.

Ten thousand men are working on the Gallip-oli fortifications. One hundred guns will be GREAT BRITAIN. CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The New further says it is requested to contradict the current rumors con-cerning Dr. Butt. He has gone to Ireland on private business, and will probably at the same time consult the Council of the Home Rule League as to the best course to be pursued, but he has no intention of resigning his seat.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY. PRENCH POLITICS.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The *Francise* denies that overtures have been made to Dufaure with a view to his forming a Cabinet of conciliation.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Col. Prajevalski reports to the Russian Government that the Chinese force have captured Tocrun and Turian, and are not advancing upon Karajar, which has been evacuated by the Kashgarians. Col. Prajevalsk predicts the speedy dissolution of the Kashgarian Kingdom.

CASUALTIES.

NARBOW ESCAPE. Lone Branch, N. J., Aug. 9.—The train deaving Jersey City at 7:45 this morning on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, consisting of Central Railroad of New Jersey, consisting of engine, baggage car, and four passenger cars, met with a serious accident at Ocean Port bridge. Through some unknown cause the engine jumped the track, and, running along the ties, plunged into the bank, the sudden jar throwing the baggage car and three passenger cars over the side of the bridge into the water, which was about three feet deep. As far as known, there are no lives lost, but several persons were very seriously injured. Some of the

sons were very seriously injured. Some of the injured were brought to Long Branch and are now being attended at the depot here.

It seems that the engine, after running a short distance on the trestle-work, telescoped the mail and baggare car, and rolled over the embankment at the edge of the water. Three cars, in the rear of the mail and baggage car, fell on their sides in the water. The rear car although thrown from the track, remains standing on the side of the bridge. The passe standing on the side of the bridge. The passengers at once left this car and begun the rescue of those in the river. The train was fully loaded, containing about 200 passengers. Those in the cars in the water were in a state of the greatest consternation, crying loudly for help. Those who could stand were about waist-deep in the water, while others were clinging to seats, windows, etc. One after another they were taken through the car windows, until it is believed every passenger was rescued.

Conductor Hetfield telegraphed to Long Branch for a special train and assistance, which were promptly sent, and those able to be removed were taken to Long Branch and Ocean Grove. From the best information obtainable it seems safe to say that not more than forty persons were wounded, and not more than four of the number dangerously. Among the fnjured are Mr. Remsen and wite, and nieces, Alice and Kate Tutt, all of Angusta, Ga.

A DEFECTIVE SWITCH.

Sr. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 9-10e use coach of the 10 o'clock westward-bound ger train from this city to-day on the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad was thrown from the track just beyond Troy, Kan., about fifteen miles from this city. The coach was filled with peo-ple, most of whom were more or less hurt, some of them, it is feared, fatally. The severely hurt are Conductor Bill, Bryant, several ribs broken and hip dislocated; Mr. Whalley, of Severance, and hip dislocated; Mr. Whalley, of Severance, Kan., it is feared, fatally; Charles Aldrich, of this city, severely hurt, not fatally; Mrs. Closer, of this city, wife of the engineer of the train, very severely, and a number of children. Drs. Smith, Barnes, and Atwell went from this city in a special train to the wreck, and the wounded at once received surgical aid. Such as could be removed were brought to this city last night. The cause of the accident was a defective or misplaced switch.

MICHIGAN FOREST FIRES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 9.—Heavy fires are reported running through the woods along the line of the Flint & Perc Marquette Railway between Sanford Station and Reed City. Al-though the damage as yet is not great, the country is as dry as a tinder-box. However, unless rain comes, there must be disaster and destruction of property. The same condition of affairs is reported on the Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central and along the Lake Shore.

DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 9.—Shortly before noon vesterday William Huss, a farmer residing near Jamestown, Wis., came home and inquired of his wife for his boy, aged 15 months. She said he was crawling in the yard somewhere; that me was crawling in the yard somewhere; that she had been busy for some time, and had not seen him. Mr. Huss immediately started to search for him, and, passing a swill-barrel that was sunken in the yard, looked in and found his baby dead.

ON THE MISSOURI PACIFIC. Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9.—Among the passen-gers hurt by the accident on the Missouri Pa-cific Railroad, near Centerview, yesterday, were Thomas C. Owens, Worthington, Ia., shoulder dislocated; S. Furney, Greenville, Ia., cut on wrist; Nicholas Furney, Greenville, Ia., cut on head, wrist, and shoulder; E. W. Stout, Wrights-ville, Ia., head and shoulders; George W. Gor-don. Owensville, Ia., breast, arm, and shoulder.

MACHINERY ACCIDENT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 9.—Fred Moore, a young man employed in the cotton factory, got his arms tangled in some machinery while clean-

RILLED BY A HORSE. MINERAL POINT, Ill., Aug. 9.—A lad 11 years old, of South Kitchen, near this place, while herding cattle, tied the halter to his wrist. The horse became frightened and ran about eighty rods with the boy, killing and mangling him terribly.

FATALLY INJURED. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Is., Aug. 9.—A child 6 years old, son of L. S. Bullard, was run over

while around a passing train here this afternoon, and fatally injured. FATAL FALL.
TORONTO, Aug. 9.—To-day Robert Miller and J. H. Williams, employed on top of a building, ell to the ground and were killed.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 9.—The danger to the Union Pacific shops and the smelting works from the river is considered so imminent as to axcite grave apprehensions in the minds of the community in general, and a mass-meeting has been called for to-night to take some action towards averting what would prove a directle calamity to the interests of this city should these fears be realized.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 9.—The first bale of new cotton from the Mississippi Valley will arrive to-morrow from Charles A. Piersons, of the Cane River Plantation, six days later than last year.

POLITICAL.

The Maine Republicans Renominate Gov. Connor.

Fight Over a Resolution Having Reference to President Haves:

Which Is Finally Withdrawn After Much Squabbling.

A Very Remarkable Declaration of Principles Adopted.

Hostility to the South the Most Prominent Plank. Virginia Conservatives Still Wrangling

Few Officeless Republicans in Ohio Excommun cate President Bayes.

at Richmond.

MAINE.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS AND PLATFORM. can Convention was called to order at the ap pointed hour by the Hon. James G. Blaine Chairman of the State Committee. On taking the stand he was greeted with great applause. Mr. Blaine read the call for the Convention, and called on Joseph Drummond, of Portland, to preside during the preliminary organization.

Mr. Drummond, on taking the chair, made a few brief remarks, in which he referred to the uccess of the party in Maine during the pas twenty-one years, and counseled moderation i order to preserve the integrity of the Repu

lican party.

The Committee on Permanent Organizati The Committee on Permanent Organization reported that the temporary be the permanent organization of the Convention, with the addition of sixteen Vice-Presidents.

The usual Committees on Credentials and Resolutions were then appointed, ex-Gov. Dingley being Chairman of the latter Committee. It was voted to take a recess until 2 o'clock. In the selection of the Committee on Resolutions the Administration has a majority.

Upon reassembling, Gov. Connor was renominated unanimously, and by acclamation.

INHARMONIOUS.

tions the Administration has a majority.

Upon reassembling, Gov. Connor was renominated unanimously, and by acclamation.

INHARMONIOUS.

A committee having been appointed to notify Gov. Connor of his renomination, the Committee on Resolutions reported.

Charles J. Talbot moved the adoption of the resolutions, and moved the previous question. A scene of confusion ensued, and the previous question was not seconded.

Gen. J. S. Chamberlain moved an amendment, as follows:

Resolved, That we reaffirm unshaken confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and statemanship of Rutherford B. Hayes, and we cordially approve his efforts to earry out in good faith the principles ennaciated by his Chamberlain spoke in favor of his amendment, and his remarks were received with great applause.

C. A. Boutell, of Bangor, moved

THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENT, and advocated its adoption:

Resolved, That this Convention declares its belief that Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, and Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, were entitled to their respective offices by the same votes which elected Rutherford B. Hayes President of the United States, and that both Governors were clearly entitled to recognition by the National Government, and by failure to recognize them placed the National Government in the humilisting attitude of surrendering to robels threatening with arms in their hands to resist its legitimate authority.

The Hon. N. A. Farwell, of Rockland, spoke in favor of Gen. Chamberlain's resolution.

Mr. Blaine took the same and said he was opposed to both resolutions on the table, said: I do not rise to speak for an indorsement of the Administration or against it, for the Southern policy or in opposition to it. A difference is existing in the Republican party. What shall be done about it? Shall one man be compelied to exhallow the opinions of another, or shall not each have liberty to cherish his own? I am opposed to both heart accolutions of another, or shall not each have liberty to cherish his own? I am opposed to both heart accolutions of sting in the Republican party. What shall be done about it? Shall one man be compeled to swallow the opinions of another, or shall not each have liberty to cherish his own? I am opposed to both these resolutions. I am known by perhaps every memoer of this Convention to entertain very decided views on the Southern question, but I am just as ready to vote against the resolution condemning the President's policy as I am to vote against one approving. We cannot take action either way without offending good men, and creating needless heartburnings and dissensions. We can all unite on a strong platform, embracing the issues which we hold in common. We can all raily as one man to the support of Gov. Connor. We can be tolerant of each other's opinions. We can all remember and adapt the old theological maxim which teaches, "In essentials there should be unity; in non-essentials liberty; in all things, charity."

A. G. Lebroke made a violent speech against the Administration, which was greeted with cheers and hisses.

After other speeches Aaron H. Morrill said he wanted peace, but there was no peace in opposition to the National Administration, and he desired to say this to his friends who had preceded him. He proceeded to address the Convention, amid a scene of great confusion, being greeted with cheers and hisses.

Mr. Blaine's motion to lay both resolutions on the table prevailed.

THE RESOLUTIONS
reported by the Committee were again read and adopted. They declare it to be the imperative duty of the National Government, by the exercise of every constitutional power, to extend its protection to every citizen, native and naturalized, white and colored, whether men tied by tyranny abroad, or by political persecution, now shielded under the heresy of State's Rights at home.

That the Republicans of Maine view with

ized, white and colored, whether men tied by tyranny abroad, or by political persecution, now shielded under the heresy of State's-Rights at home.

That the Republicans of Maine view with solicitude and alarm the complete consolidation of all political power in sixteen Southern States in the hands of those who precipitated the Rebellion, while the Union men are persecuted into silence or banishmeut, and the entire colored race so practically disfranchised by force and fear that in Congressional districts where they have more than two-thirds of the voters they are unable to elect one of their race or a white man in sympathy with their interests. Thirty-five representatives in Congress, and thirty-five electoral votes apportioned to the Southern States by reason of their colored population, are thus invested to the sole aggrandizement of Confederate power in the National Government, and late Rebel soldiers in Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana are thus enabled to exert in the administration of the Government more than double the political power of Union soldiers in any Northern State.

That the action of the Democrats of the House of Representatives, in refusing appropriations for the army except upon conditions that deprived the Commander-in-Chief of the discretion vested in him by the Constitution, was wholly unjustifiable, dangerous, and revolutionary, and it is a striking commentary on this evil and perilous course that two of the States whose entire representation in Congress aided in defeating the Army bill have been since compelled, under pressure and violence of mob law, to call on the National Government for such aid as only the army can render.

That a sound currency, based on coln and redeemable in coin, is essential to the prosperity of the people, and we therefore demand that, in the resumption of specie-payment, the promise of the National Government be kept in an honest, straightforward manner, and that no backward or sideway step be taken.

The resolutions oppose any further landg

VIRGINIA. THE CONSERVATIVE BEAR GARDEN.
Special Disputch to The Tribune.
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 9.—The morning session of the Conservative Convention was en-

PRICE FIVE CENTS. livened by a resolution to adjust the differences between the sheep and dogs without the repu diation of the just claims of either. Mahone's

CONKLING.

CONKLING.

HE WILL ARRIVE IN NEW YORK TO-DAY.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Senator Conkling will return from his European trip to-day. He will arrive in the North German Lloyds' steamship Neckar, which is expected to reach Hobokun at noon. The personal friends of Mr. Conkling will proceed in the Thomas Collyer to the lowes bay, where they will await his coming. Quite a number of the admirers of the Senator will welcome him home on the Bremen Dock at Hoboken. In the evening he will be tendered a serenade at the Pifth Avenue Hotel by a large number of prominent eitizens, the Committee having the matter in charge consisting of Messrs. William Orton, George Opdyke, Charles L. Tiffany, A. J. Dittenhoefer, John D. Lawson, and Hugh J. Hastings. Glimore's Band will furnish the music.

MISCELLANEOUS.

miscre it was called by about the funding bill, which

Be DENOUNCED VIOOBOUSLY.

Penn's speech nominating Daniel is considered the worst, and Payne's nominating Fitz

Lee the best of all the nominating speeches, the latter a beautiful and happy effort.

Mahone's men are disappointed by his losses during the day. They are, however, determined to defeat Daniel. Holliday is thought by many the coming man. There is as yet little talk of a bolt, as many of Mahone's men will desert him if he attempts if

It is proposed at the meeting to discuss the propriety of co-operating with workingmen throughout Ohio as to a State Convention to nominate candidates from Gormor down.

Opinion prevails in some quarters that the movement, so far as it relates to fus. county, is in the interest of a local labor reformer, who is already a candidate for a county office.

HILINOIS JUDICIAL ELECTIONS.

him if he attempts it.

CONVENTION PROCERDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 9.—The State Conservative Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. A number of resolutions were introduced relative to the public debt, all of which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. A majority of the resolutions favored the payment of the public debt, but every proposition looking to increased taxation was received with hisses from all parts of the house.

A resolution complimenting President Hayes for his wise and conservative course towards the South was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. is in the interest of a local labor reformer, who is already a candidate for a county office.

Halinois Judicial Electrons.

Special Dispoich to The Tribuse.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 9.—The incomplete returns give Clark W. Upton about 2,700 majority over R. N. Botsford. Mr. Upton is a native of Vermont, is 54 years of age, the last twenty years of his life he having been a resident of Wankegan. His law practice has been mainly in Chicago, he being the senior member of the firm of Upton, Boutell & Waterman, and was at one time associated with Judge Blodgett in the law. Mr. Upton possesses a liberal education, a dignified bearing, is well known for his honesty and sobriety and eminent legalattainments, and will occupy the bench with great satisfaction to the circuit. He served one term in the State Senate, 1872-76.

The following indicates the majorities for Upton according to the latest returns:

DuPage County, 308; Lake County, 1,780; Boone County, 209; McHenry County, 237; De-Kaib County, 225; Kendail County, 180; total, 2,970. For Botsford: Kane County, 237; De-Kaib County, 252; McHenry County, 254.

Rook Island, Ill., Aug. 9.—The official canvass of the Judicial election in this county gives John J. Glenn 359 votes; Charles Dunham, 28; P. T. McElperne, 14; scattering, 17.

Special Dispute to The Tribuna.

Mr. Vernon, Ill., Aug. 9.—The Hon John Halley, Democratic candidate for Circuit Judge of the Second District, telegraphs his friends that he is elected by about 500 majority.

Special Dispute to The Tribuna.

YORKVILLE, Ill., Aug. 9.—Kendail County gives 408 votes for C. W. Upton for Judge of the Twelfth Circuit; Richard N. Botsford 311 for the same. South was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A resolution declaring that the public school system was burdensome and should be abolished was greeted with hisses.

A resolution declaring that the Convention should proceed at once to nominate a candidate for Governor elicited warm discussion. Those members who opposed immediate nomination were friends of Gen. Mahone, who is recognized as the repudiation candidate, and they are determined that no nomination shall be made until a platform is adopted, so that if it is not acceptable they can bolt and run their candidate as independent.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted without amendments, being a triumph for the anti-Mahoneites.

The discussion of the question of making immediate nominations was resumed, and after a number of speeches the pending question was ordered.

number of speeches the pending question was ordered.

It having been decided to make nominations at 4 o'clock, a recess was taken to that hour, when John W. Daniel, of Lynchburg, F. W. M. Holliday, of Winchester, Gen. Fitz Lee, Gen. William Mahone, and William Taliaferro were presented to the Convention as candidates for nomination for Governor, and a recess was taken till 8 o'clock, at which time Gen. William Terry was added to the list.

Speeches prevented balloting until 10 o'clock. The résult of the first ballot was: Mahone 421; Daniels, 351; Holliday, 262; Taliaferro, 132; Lee, 126; Terry, 116. Terry, being the lowest, was dropped, and a second ballot begun. It is not expected that a result will be reached to-night. to-night.

The Committee on Resolutions was in session all day. Opinions on the question of the public debt are hard to harmonize.

440; Daniel, 454; Holicand ballot: Mahone, Lee, 133.

Adjourned till to morrow.

CRIME.

SHOT AND ROBBED.

train this afternoon brought to the city stranger who narrowly escaped death at Go don's Ferry yesterday. He says he came from New York, and after spending. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Columbus, O., Aug. 9.—A meeting of disaffected Republicans was held at the Board of Trade rooms to-night, about twenty-five being present. The meeting was presided over by Gen. John Beatty, a former member of Congress and salary-grabber, and one of the workers for Hayes at the Cincinnati Convention. It is said he has always been opposed to the plank in the Republican platform referring to the Southern question, and felt confident that Gov. Hayes in his letter of acceptance would in some way modify or omit any reference to Southern affairs; but Hayes' letter so clearly approved, and

SILK SMUGGLING.

modify or omit any retrease to Southern an-fairs; but Hayes' letter so clearly approved, and his Administration has so fully carried out, the spirit of the Convention, that Beatty EMPURES TO BE COMPORTED. Most of the other implacables had high aspira-tions for office, and are naturally quite sore. It has not been fully determined whether the reg-ular Republican State ticket is to be attacked or not. SILK SMUGGLING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The steamship Den mark, of the National Line, is to be seized by the Custom-House officials on ner arrival. Collector W. Arthur has issued the order to this effect to the Surveyor of the Port, and it will be carried out as soon as the steamer arrives. The investigations of Capt. Brackett have shown that the National Line for years has been used by a gang of silk and lace smugglers, and that several of the petty officers of the different ships have been engaged in the illegal traffic. The chief offenders are James Nagle, purser, and James Welsh, storekeeper, of the Denmark, who are stated to have smuggled over \$200,000 worth of goods during the past two years. The vessel, on her arrival, will probably be placed under bonds of \$100,000 while the suits are instituted against her in the courts. ular Republican State ticket is to be attacked or not.

THE RESOLUTIONS.
The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
WHENDAS, Rutherford B. Hayes, as President, has withdrawn the support of the Government of the United States from the legally elected authorities of the States of South Carolina and Louisians, and by the countenance and tacif support of his Administration has aided and encouraged the law-less and insurrectionary minorities in these States to overturn by force the legally-constituted governments thereof, thereby establishing the dominion of the United States residing therein of Republican Government; and
WHEREAS, The late Republican Convention at Cleveland has unqualifiedly indorsed the Administration of Rutherford B. Hayes in that behalf; therefore,

IN SELF-DEFENSE. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 9.—Benjamin Burn Cox, a dissipated character living at Elliston Station, seventeen miles from the city on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, was cut in the arm and side by his son Willard last night, and bled to death in ten minutes. Cox has frequently threatened the lives of members of his family. Yesterday be sharpened a hatchet and threatened to kill them. The deed was committed while Cox had his son down on the floor with his hand on his throat, and the young man used a pocket-kuife effectually. The fratricide made no effort to escape.

A SWEET TALKER.

COLUMBUS, U., Aug. 2.—Joseph H. Palmer was arrested this morning upon a requisition from the Governor of Iowa, charged with obtaining goods by false pretenses. His style of operation was to go to a business man, generally saloon-keepers, and offer to run his business for him, offering him two-thirds of the profits. Being a plausible talker. Palmer was very successful in inducing parties to turn their business over to him, afterwards swindling them hargely. He took in several parties in this city and in Newark, O. He was taken to Newark for preliminary examination before being delivered to the Iowa authorities.

RUN DOWN.

Rock Island, fil., Aug. 2.—The desperade who killed two men and wounded two other in a corp-deid near Gison, Knor County, habeen corraled by the vigilantes, who have been on his tracks since Monday, in the Henderson woods, near Rio. A Mr. Johnson exchanged a number of shots with him, and returned when his ammunition gave out. The woods are picketed, and the fellow will be caught or about in the morning.

EDUCATIONAL

Discussing the Leasing of the Adelphi to Haverly.

ous but Fruitless Effort to Foraid the Having of Bunday

It Appears They Are Necessary to Eke Out the Week-Day Receipts.

Election of Teachers-School Agent's Report-Half-Day Schools,

The Board of Education held a regular semiceting last evening, President Sulli-chair. There were present Inspectold, Wells, English, Hoyae, Reed, Welch, Kohn, Jacobs, and Hotz.

THE SCHOOL AGENT resented his monthly report, showing that on nly I the cash on hand amounted to \$29,434.15, hat the receipts for the month were \$2,093.36 that the receipts for the month were \$2,983.36 from rents and interest, and the expenditures on account of teachers' pay-roll, \$682.50, leaving a balance on hand, Auz. 1, of \$30,835.01. Of the cash on hand, \$658.90 is for investment, \$852.99 balance of School Relief Fund, \$28,252.53 for payment of teachers, \$970.59 for payment of balances of sundry account of the cash of the unts. A statement showing the total rent to the School Fund on Aug. 8 to be \$97,333.49 ompanied the report, and both were approv-and referred to the appropriate Committees.

Welch, from the Committee on Ex-

as approved.

The same gentleman, on benaif of the Comittee on Division High-Schools, recommended as election of two additional teachers.

Mr. J. Claffin, a former—member of the wenty-ninth General Assembly, was nomitated by Inspector English, and supported by aspectors Welch and Sullivan. He was unantiously elected at a salary of \$1,000 per year. liss C. Higby was elected to the remaining osition in the West Division High-School at a lary of \$750.

osition it the diagram of \$750. Inspector Prussing from the Committee on Jerman, reported favorably on the petition of stizens for the introduction of instruction in Jerman in the King School. The report was

Assistant-Superintendent Doty wished to now what the Board intended to do about prodiing rooms for the bolding of half-day schools, alless something was done about it the school ork would be seriously embarrassed.

Inspector Arnold moved that Mr. Doty be powered to rent such rooms as might be ecessary. It was only a choice of evils, but he oped, if they could not get whole-day schools, sey would accept the other alternative. Inspector Welch explained that sufficient thools could be kept open all day if twenty-our additional teachers were elected. There as money enough to do it with, and plenty of eachers unassigned. It would only require the sunsier of a small amount from one fund to anther, and citizens generally appeared to be in vor of a full course. In some instances my he sand halls could be rented, and it was robable that the owners would wait for the int if such was necessary.

Inspector English held that in some parts of secity they would be compelled to open balfay schools. The Board had a lot of unassigned achers on hand, and the death and marriage thes being very low, it was likely that this surfus would continue to exist for some time. He neved that the whole matter be referred to the

plus would continue to exist for some time. He moved that the whole matter be reterred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. In-spector Reed.suggested that they be given pow-er to act, but Mr. English refused to accept the

THE ADELPHI.

Inspector Hoyne, from the Committee on School Fund Property, reported that they had examined the lease of the Adelphi Theatre, as prepared by the atturney of the Board, that they approved the same, and recommended that they approved the same, and recommended that they approved the same, and recommended that they approved a proviso be inserted in it that any performance given in the theatre on Sunday should work the forfeiture of the lease. He contended that the question of the manner of observing Sunday need not be brought into this discussion. But he considered the Board as standing in the light of a Trustop ling to hurt the Icelings of any of the citizens. Undoubtedly there were many, perhaps a majority of citizens, who objected to Sunday their performances being evicen on majority of cluzens, who objected to sunday theatrical performances being given on school property. They would feel that their property, for they were joint owners of it, was being misused. He would not say whether they were right or wrong, and declined to go into the consideration as to Sunday amusements gen-

consideration as to Sunday amusements generally.

Inspector Wells sesonded the amendment.

Inspector English claimed that he was unprejudiced in this matter, and said that he had in time gone by held conferences with Mr. Haverly and his attorney, and asked them to reirain from giving Sunday evening performances. Mr. Haverly promised to do, so, but found that unless he gave Sunday performances he could not make ends meet. The speaker had deferred the presentation of his report in order to see if some other propositions for renting the building would be made, but it seemed that none were forthcoming. There had been some talk of Prof. Swing's Church renting it, and of the provision men of the Board of Trade doing so, but all had come to nothing. The matter therefore stood: a lease of the building for a theatre or a dead loss of \$9,000 a year. Mr. Haverly intended to abolish the sale of liquor, and had covenanted to give only such performances as were respectable and decent. If anything else was attempted the lease was terminated instaulty. The Board must understand that to adopt the amendment would be to shut out Mr. Haverly. It meant either that the building should stand empty, or that it should go for two years into the hands of Mr. Rigdon, who would run it in his own way, and without any restrictions on the part of the Board.

Inspector Jacobs was willing to take off \$2,000

Board.
Inspector Jacobs was willing to take off \$2,000 per year from the rent if no Sunday performances were allowed. If it were a matter of dollars and cents, he was willing to forego a part of the series.

performances the theatre could not be made to pay at all.

INSPECTOR PRUSSING

said that there were a good many respectable people in Chicago who considered that the ringing of church-bells on Sunday mornings was a public nuisance. There were many who objected to Sunday theatricals; but, on the other hand, there were a great many, including ministers of the Gospel, who, to his certain knowledge, thought it no harm to attend concerts on Sundays. He had seen many such at the Turner-Hall, and wanted to know how much worse a theatre was than a concert-hall. Sunday was a day of rest and recreation, especially for the working classes, and he did not wish to deprive them of their only opportunity of enjoyment. All over the workd Sunday evening performances were growing in favor, and he thought the same valid.

joyment. All over the world Sunday evening performances were growing in favor, and he thought the same would very soon be the case in Chicago. The world was moving on, and the speaker believed that a vast majority of good citizens would be found to favor Sunday the atricals, concerts, and lectures.

INSPECTOR ARNOLD repeated his former argument that the Board were trustees for the becole, and bound not to do any of the public. He wanted the building to de used as a public library and for offices for the Board. While offering he opinion as to the propriety of theatrical entertainments on Sundays and other days, he claimed that many good people objected to them. If it were sought to lease the premises for purposes of universally acknowledged vice, not one member of the Board would entertain the proposition, and the Board ought to consider the feelings of the people.

for Prussing considered it as immoral at the people from obtaining proper in. He claimed that there was no immoral actions are formances, and that the

metry so held.

INSPECTOR WELLS

so objection to theatres, and allowed his
ly to attend them, when properly conductAlthough never inside the Adelphi, he
wed performances had been given there in
sat which did not fill the provisions in the
soud lease. But he believed such would
sour if Mr. Haverly rented the theatre,
as prepared to approve of the lease, but
ted to Sunday performances in that buildLet those who favored them hold them on
own grounds. The suggestion of Mr.

aserted the building would stand empty. In is opinion any set which was right or legal on eek-days was not immoral or illegal if per-ormed on Sundays. If the building could be noted for any other purpose at a fair rental, he, onld favor so renting it. Sut it seemed to be dapted for a theatre and nothing else.

would favor so renting it. But it seemed to be adapted for a theatre and nothing else.

INSPECTOR WILCH

sympathized with the feelings of Inspector Arnold, and went so far as to wish that there were no Sunday newspapers. But public sentiment in regard to running horse-cars on Sundays, to publishing newspapers on that day, and to other work done on Sundays, was settled. It was only that morning that a gentleman had complained to him that a portion of the School Fund property was rented out to what was no botter than a disreputable policy-shop. He referred to an office on the second story of THE TRIBUNE building, and to the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company,—an institution which had been declared by the Auditor of the State to be what he had said, a concern which had taken hundreds of thousands of dollars from the pockets of the people. Some people might object to the Journal Building on the ground that a paper was published there in the interest of Massachusetts rapitalists.

Inspector Wells would not stop to consider whether the gentleman's remarks were parliamentary or not. They had seemed to give him so much graffication that the speaker had listened to him with some interest. But he had been the greatest sufferer in this city by the mismanagement of the Charter Oak, and this was the first one any reflection had been cast upon him in connection with it.

Inspector Reed had known nothing about the

connection with it.

Inspector Reed had known nothing about the Sunday performances, and was willing to consent to an abatement of rent if such could be Inspector English replied that the Sunda

Inspector English replied that the Sunday evening performances, as he was informed, made up for the loss on those during the week, and that, unless these were allowed, the theatre would remain closed. He moved to may the amendment of Inspector Arnold on the table.

THIS WAS ORDERED by the following vote:

Yest—English, Hoyne, Kohn, Hetz, Prussing, Reed, Welch, Mr. President—S.

Inspector Arnold moved that the whole matter be recommitted, in order to allow of a conference with Mr. Haverly.

Inspector Reed seconded the motion.

Inspector Prussing offered a substitute that a provision be inserted in the lease forbidding theatrical performances on Sundays and upon the Jewish Sabbath.

Inspector Arnold moved to lay the substitute on the table. The motion to lay on the table was lost by the following vote.

Yess—Arnold, Jacobs, Wells, and Mr. President

Yeas-Arnold, Jacobs, Wells, and Mr. Preside Nays-English, Hoyne, Kohn, Hotz, Prassing Reed, and Welch-7. A vote was then taken on the substitute which was lost by the following vote:

Yeas-Kohn and Hotz-2.

Nays-Arnold, English, Hoyne, Jacobs, Prusing, Reed, Welch, Wells, and Mr. President-9.

Inspector Prussing offered

ANOTHER SUBSTITUTE,
providing that the rent be reduced \$3,000 per

year if Sunday performances were not given, and provided that the deficiency were made up by the Christian churches of the city. The

ances.

Inspector English offered another amendment, instructing the Committee to insert a clause in the lease prohibiting the use of the property for any secular purpose on the Lord's Day.

The previous question was ordered, and Mr. English's amendment was lost by a vote of 6

English's amendment was lost by a vote of a to 5.

Mr. Arnold's proposition shared a similar fate, the vote being 7 to 4.

INSPECTOB JACOBS

then, apparently for the purpose of obstructing business, demanded the reading of the lease,—a formidable document covering a dozen pages of closely-written legal cap. By this lease Mr. Haverly contracts to pay \$9,000 per annum as rent, to make a unmber of repairs and improvements, to put in plate-glass windows, renew the sidewalks, etc.; and further agrees not to sell any liquors whatever in any part of the auditorium. The stigulations in regard to the character of the performances are very strict, and the penalty for their infringement is an immediate forfeiture of the lease. The reading was stopped after awhile, some members getting sick of it.

A vote was then taken on the ADOPTION OF THE REPORT of the Committee, which was concurred in by the following vote:

wing vote: Yeas-English, Hoyne, Hotz, Kohn, Prussing, and Welch-6.

Nays-Arnold, Jacobs, Reed, Wells, and Mr. Inspector Arnold moved to safe the

Inspector English moved to lay the motion on the table. So ordered—yeas, 7; nays, 4.

Inspector English again moved to adopt the report of the Committee. The motion pre-

report of the Committee. The motion prevailed by the same vote as before—6 to 5.

The vote by which the election of additional teachers for the High School was postponed having been reconsidered, Messrs. Joseph Hicks and Thomas F. O'Mahoney were elected at a salary of \$1,000. Miss A. Winchell was elected assistant at the North Division High School, and Miss Dunning a teacher unassigned.

Inspector English wished it understood that a supplementary examination of candidates for admission to the High School would be held before the reopening of the school.

Miss Lottic Ketz was elected teacher of German in the King School at a salary of \$450 per annum.

annum.
Assistant Superintendent Doty called attento the necessity of taking action in regard to text-books without delay.

Inspector English moved to suspend the rules in order to take up the question. The motion was lost, and, on motion of Inspector Hotz, the Board adjourned for one week.

CANADA.

Trades-Union Congress-American Superior-ity at Rifle Shooting - Lord Dufferin's

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 9.—A special cable dispatch from London, England, says: "The Hon. H. E. Childers and Capt. Vivian, representing the Great Western Rallway, sailed yesterday for Canada. Capt. Tyler and Mr. Renden, repr senting the Grand Trunk, sailed to-day."

The Canadian Trades-Union Congress me again to-day. Resolutions passed, after considerable discussion, favoring the reduction of hours of labor from ten to nine; arbitration in-stead of strikes in trade difficulties; direct labor representation in Parliament, and pledging members to support Workingmen's candidates also that convict labor be used by the Govern-ment for the benefit of the whole community, and not let to companies or individuals, and that the Government be memorialized to estab

ish a Government bureau of labor statistics.

The Trades Congress held their annual dinner to-night.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Johns, N. B., Aug. 9.—The Imperial Government having had its attention drawn to the

St. Jonns, N. B., Aug. 9.—The Imperial Government having had its attention drawn to the fact that the harbors of the maritime provinces were in a defenseless condition, have determined to forward five large rified cannon for the armament of Negropont Battery, St. John.

Special Disputch*—**Special Disputch***

Belleville, Aug. 9.—The second international match between teams representing the Forty-eighth Regiment of Oswego, N. T., and the Forty-ninth Hastings Rifles opened on their range here to-day with the following result: Americans, 200 yards, 165, Belleville 160; 600 yards, Americans 144, Belleville 181. A supper in bonor of the Americans was given at Green's Hotel to-night. They leave for home to-morrow.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WINNETEG, Aug. 9.—Lord Dufferin visited Fort Garrey Tuesday afternoon, and attended a parlor entertamment in the evening, and vesterday being a civic holiday witnessed public games. This morning the party visited Saint Boniface. His Excellency replied to three addresses from the citizens. A drawing-room will be held to-morrow in City-Hall, and a special reception at the Government House Saturday. During the coming week he will visit various settlements contiguous to Winnepeg, and on Saturday, the 25th, the party start for the Mennonite settlement.

THE OLD AROLITIONISTE

THE OLD ABOLITIONISTS. Bostos, Aug. 9.—A grand reunion of the Free-Soil party took place to day at Downer's Landing, several hundred, including most of the lights of the old party now living, being

letter to him from Martin Van Buren, and now made public for the first time, dated July 24, 1848, which Mr. Adams said substantially ratified and confirmed his former deciarations and policy, which practically cost him the Democratic nomination that went to Gen. Cass.

HARVEST-NOTES.

Favorable Intelligence from All Quarters.

Farmers Holding, Their Grain for Higher Prices.

Condition of the Cotton Crop in th Southwestern States.

ILLINOIS. Special Distriction to The Tribune.

Ingraham, Jasper Co., Aug. 9,—Very little grain threshed, and none shipped. Grain excellent quality. LAWRENCEVILLE, Lawrence Co., Aug.

Considerable wheat threshed and selling.

FAIRFIELD, Wayne Co., Aug. 9.—Threshir has commenced. Grain is turning out wel being plump and sound. The new wheat he beginning to move. The price is \$1 per bushel. beginning to move. The price is \$1 per bushel.
Arcola, Douglas Co., Aug. 9.—Threshing
now. Yield good. No wheat being shipped.
Holding for better prices.
JERSEYVILLE, Jersey Co., Aug. 9.—Prices of
grain lower since the "strike." Farmers holding their wheat for better prices. Oats good,
but not all harvested.
TAMAROA, Perry Co., Aug. 9.—Threshing.
A good many are selling. Quality excellent.
Price here, \$1.00@1.10. Oats in the stack.
Fair average crop.

Fair average crop. Compun, Union Co., Aug. 9.—Wheat thresh-

ing progressing slowly. The needy alone are selling.

Nzoga, Cumberland Co., Aug. 9.—Winterwheat threshing out finely. Good grain. Farmers generally selling where they get \$1 per bushel. Oats harvested in good condition. The "strikes" compelled grain-dealers to reduce the price of wheat.

Dwight, Aug. 9.—Oats all harvested. Heavy yield. Many fields threshing out 60 to 65 bushels to the acre. The low price for timothy-seed has induced our farmers to make more hay than usual. Threshing-machines busy in all directions. The calling out of the State militia took a large majority of farmers sous, who were greatly needed in the harvest-field; but, owing to the extremely fine weather, the crops were all saved in good condition.

ODBLI, Livingston Co., Aug. 9.—Oats all in shock. Good yield. Acreage not as large as usual. Very little timothy cut for seed. No threshing yet. Corn looking very finely. Late rams have beliefed it wonderfully.

NEWTOWN, Livingston Co., Aug. 9.—Only about one-fourth of the timothy has been cut for seed. No threshing done except a little type. Corn looks well. Nothing but an early frost or a tornado can prevent a good crop.

WILMINGSON, Will Co., Aug. 9.—Oats all cut.

for sect. Corn looks well. Nothing but an early rye. Corn looks well. Nothing but an early frost or a tornado can prevent a good crop.
WILMINGTON, Will Co., Ang. 9.—Oats all cut, in fine condition. None stacked yet. No grain threshed. Corn-prospectagetting better all the time. Small proportion of timothy cut for accel.

time. Small proportion of timothy cut for seed.

WHITTIER, Lake Co., Aug. 9.—Outs mostly harvested. Spring wheat generally good. Small amount of timothy cut for seed. Corn still promises a large yield.

WHEATON, Du Page Co., Aug. 9.—Finishing up harvesting cats and spring-wheat. Considerable going into stack. Very little threshing done. Corn doing finely.

Howardsville, Stephenson Co., Aug. 9.—Small grain harvested. Threshing commenced. Farmers not to any extent selling their new crop. Corn doing finely.

MORMIS, Grundy Co., Aug. 9.—Wheat and outs harvested. Full yield. Fifty per cent less timothy saved for seed than usual. Farmers are selling their old corn, as the prospect for the new crop is encouraging. Very fine weather. Joller, Will Co., Aug. 9.—Outs all harvested. Yield from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. Not much

timothy cut for seed. Corn stoing well, but needs rain.

Lacon, Marshall Co., Aug. 9.—Oats cut. Turning out from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre. Corn coming-out staely. Some fields as good as ever raised in the county. Some fields as good as ever raised in the county. Small grain beginning to move.

Bristol., Kendall Co., Aug. 9.—Oats and spring wheat in the shock. Some beginning tack. No threshing. No shipping. Will be held for better prices, as the present price does not cover the cost of raising. Corn doing finely. Two weeks late. None fit to boil yet.

Avox, Fulton Co., Aug. 9.—Oats and spring wheat harvested. Scarcely any timothy cut for seed; all for hay. Those threshing are selling their grain. Corn doing finely. Heavy rain has done much good.

their grain. Corn doing finely. Heavy rain has done much good.

Freerost, Stephenson Co., Aug. 9.—Harvest over. No threshing yet. Splendid crop of timothy-hay saved, and more timousy-seed than usual. Farmers will have most of the small grain as soon as threshed, inness process go lower. Some will had small the corn is out of the way the drought, but yet promising well.

BELVIDERE, Boone Co., Aug. 9.—Just began threshing oats. First load sold brought 25 cents. Tield per acre, forty-four bushels by weight. Corn suffering terribly from drought. No rain since July 5.

NEBRASKA CENTRAL CITY, Merrick Co., Aug. 9.-Merrick CENTRAL CITT, Merrick Co., Aug. 9.—Merrick County is full of rejoicing. Wheat and out harvest progressing. Yield heavy. Some threshing done. Wheat turning out from twenty to thirty bushels. Our people feel proud of their pluck. Farmers are not anxious to sell their grain. Strike did not affect us.

Wese Point, Cumming Co., Aug. 9.—Harvest in spring wheat and oats progressing fluely. Rye and barley all in the stack. Strikes never reached us, and farmers have harvesters, headers, and self-binders so as to be independent of extra help.

reached us, and farmers have harvesters, headers, and self-binders so as to be independent of extra help.

Peru, Nemaha Co., Aug. 9.—Very little threshing done yet. Oats yielding about fifty bushels to the acre. Barley turns out about thirty. Corn looking very well. Apple trees loaded with fruit. Grasshoppers have entirely disappeared.

Genrya, Fillmore Co., Aug. 9.—Harvest nearly done. Some oats and wheat yet to cut. Corn promises a good crop. No grasshoppers here this year. This county will thresh out at least 350,000 bushels of barley and 800,000 of spring-wheat from 1877 crop.

St. Helena, Cedar Co., Aug. 9.—Wheat and oat crop splendid. No threshing yet. Corn crop looks very favorable.

Lowell, Kearney Co., Aug. 9.—Wheat nearly all cut. Yield simply enormous. Average very large. Berry extra good. Turning out from eighteen to twenty-five bushels to the acre. Oats mostly cut, and going from forty to sixty bushels. No threshing done yet. Machines will start next week. Farmers busy stacking, and feeling jubilant.

Burn, Tekannah Co., Aug. 9.—Wheat and oat

will start next week.

Burt, Tekamah Co., Aug. 9.—Wheat and oat harvest about over. Threshing commenced. Not much shipped yet. Most of the grain will go on the market at once. Wheat will average in the county twenty bushels. Some has threshed over thirty. More than double the amount of oats of any previous year. Prospects for corn very good. No hoppers in the county as yet.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

NORTHFIELD, Rice Co., Aug. 9.—Harvesting

NORTHFIELD, Rice Co., Aug. 9.—Harvesting progressing rapidly. One week more of good weather like the past week will finish binding and stacking. Wheat and oats are generally good. Wheat will average in this locality twenty bushels to the acre.
Vivian, Wascca Co., Aug. 9.—Heavy crop of wheat, oats, and barley. Best in twelve years. Grasshoppers have not done much damage. The heavens are full of them. From the north to west, and going southeast. Taking along with them those hatched out and grown here. Corn making heavy strides. Our staple crops—wheat, them those hatched out and grown here. Corn making heavy strides. Our staple crops—wheat, onts, and barley—are enormous.

HEBRON, Nicollet Co., Aug. 9.—Harvest commenced in earnest. 'Hoppers ate up nearly everything within ten miles of us. Farther away the crop was never better. Weather fine, and grain being cut just as green as it will do. Harvest-help plenty.

BURBAINK, Randiyohi Co., Aug. 9.—Harvest here. No wheat or barley to cut. Some oats, poor. 'Hoppers ate the grain down; have left, and we hope for good. Have not raised a crop for two years.

and we hope for good. Have not raised a crop for two years.

MINNETONIA, Hennepin Co., Aug. 9.—Wheat harvest in progress. Spiendid crop. Yield at least twenty bushels to the acre, three times the crop of last year. Oats harvested and beavy. Weather very dry.

WATERVILLE, Le Scuer Co., Aug. 9.—Spring wheat just ready to cut. Barley harvested in good condition. Oats cut. All the above crops good, and will turn ont well. Corn coming on finely. Prospect now of a full crop.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

LULU VALLET, Pratt Co., Aug. 9.—Fall wheat threshing out from eight to thirty-five bushels per acre. Averaging eighteen bushels. Spring wheat excellent. Barley good. Rye a full crop. make it if we get no more.

BENTON, Butler Co., Aug. 2.—Threshers report oats from thirty-live to fifty bushels of first 15 cents. Fall wheat, 50 to 65 cents. Just had a fine rain. Assures us a heavy crop of corn.

Michigan Valler, Osage Co., Aug. 9.—Oats turning out thirty bushels to the acre. Prospects for corn good. The late rains will make early corn.

Parsons, Labette Co., Aug. 9.—Have been having splendid showers. Corn responding to it. Wheat not threshing well. Oats splendid. Prospect now for an extra crop of corn.

WISCONSIN.

Special Disparet to The Tribuna.

Monticula, Lafayette Co., Aug. 9.—Nearly done cutting wheat and oats. Commenced stacking. Oats fair. Spring wheat poor. Flax and barley threshed and being shipped. Flax an excellent crop. Corn is being injured badly by chinch-bug. The "strike" did not affect us here apparently in any way except in the price of butter. Some ship theirs, and realize much more for H. Labor is cheap, and the farmers quite contented with the crops. Shipping of grain just commenced.

Baraboo, Aug. 9.—Outlook unusually fine; reminds me of twenty years ago. Winter wheat has not been so good for years. Saw sample yesterday yielding thirty-two bushels to the acre. Spring wheat better than for ten years. Barley and rye extra fine. No end to potatogs. If the next Congress will wipe out the Resulption act, times will improve.

MICHIGAN. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
COLDWATER, Branch Co., Aug. 9.—Oats are nearly all cut. No better weather could have LATHROP, Delta Co., Aug. 9.—Oats good, but not ready yet for harvest. Grand weather for having. Good crop secured. Wheat looking

well, and will produce a good crop.
SHERMAN, Wexford Co., Aug. 9.—Wheat har vested. Yield twenty bushels per acre. Ry yielding fifteen bushels. Weather very dry and hot.

Mason, Ingham Co., Aug. 9.—New crop o grain moves very slowly. Outs secured in excellent condition. Nine-tenths of timothy cu for hay. Corn needing rain.

TOWA. Special Disposches to The Tribune.
WATERMAN, Wright Co., Aug. 9.—We are have ing fine weather for harvest. Barley in the stack in excellent condition. Most of the wheat stack in excellent condition. Most of the wheat and oats are cut. Wheat will yield twenty bushels to the acre. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 9.—Small grain all cut and mostly in stack. Best crop of wheat and oats for many years. Hoppers are on the tramp; coming down occasionally to stop over night; go away the next day. They travel as the wind blows, and have no preference.

Special Dissouches to The Tribume.

EDINBURGH, Johnson Co., Aug. 9.—Wheat all cut, and some threshed. Yield not as large as last year. Oats all cut. Best raised for ten

years.

AUBURN, DeKslb Co., Aug. 9.—Wheat threshing commenced. Yield from twenty to thirty-five bushels per scre. Not much marketed yet.

Oats nearly all cut and in stack.

BLOOMINGTON, Monroe Go., Aug. 9.—The new crop of wheat is not moving very fast. Very little timothy saved for seed. Corn good, but needing rain. Oats good. онго.

Special Dispute to The Tribuna.

WARREN, Trumbull Co., Aug. 9.—Oate and wheat harvested. A good yield and saved in good condition.

Carron, Stark Co., Ang. 2.—Farmers holding their wheat for higher prices. Out crop best we have had tor years. Secured in fine condi-LEBANON, Warren Co., Aug. 9.—Threshing Farmers holding for higher prices. Worth here \$1.25. Corn good, but needs cain.

MISSOURI.

Thre-hip progressing. A good deal of wheat beginning to move, but the creater part is still held back. No timothy cut for seed. Oats all harvested. Peaches and melons ripe. Fall

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—The Cotton Ex-hange crop report for August is as follows: Louisiana-We have received fifty-eight answers from twenty-eight parishes, the dates ranging from July 28 to Aug. 3. The weather ranging from July 28 t are universally good, and, compared with last year, much better. The plant is forming, blooming, and bolling well, and its present con-dition is as satisfactory as could be desired, and Many of our correspondents mention the appearance of worms, but so far report no damage. The plant, although a little late, is clean and well worked, and the prospects for a

good yield are very promising.

A'ssissips—We have received eighty-three reports from thirty-three counties, dated from July 28 to Aug. 4. The weather since July 1 has been favorable, and to many counties more so than last year, with the exception of Yasoo and Yalabusha Counties, whence complaints of too much rain are made. Stands are good, except in Yalabusha County. The plant is forming, blooming, and bolling well. The condition of the crop is good, and fully as good as last year, although the plant is small and backward in many sections. Worms have appeared in Adams, Urenada, Issaquena, and Bapson Connetts, but they have done no damage so far.

**A'Ransas-Florty-four repins from twenty-five counties, dated from July 28 to Aug. 3, report the weather in the fore part of July 47 and cool, since which there has been too much rain. The weather in comparison with last year has been about equally as favorable as last year with the exception of it being ten days later. Some complaints of shedding rust and grass worms are reported in one county, out no danger yet.

**Tzza-The crop report of the Galveston Cotton Exchange for July is as follows: Replies received from seventy-seven counties. Weather favorable in forty counties; yery dry in twenty-one, and too much rain in sixteen. The weather, as compared with last year; is more favorable in twenty-three, and the same in nineteen. Stands are reported good in sixty-three much better. The plant is forming, blooming, and bolling well in eleven. The present condition of the crop is good in sixty-three much better. The plant is forming, blooming, and bolling well in eleven. The present condition of the crop is good in sixty-three much better. The plant is forming, blooming, and bolling well in sixty-six counties, well well in sixty-six counties, well well in sixty-six counties, well in eleven. The present condition of the crop is good in sixty-three much better. The present condition of the crop is good in sixty-three counties, sixty-three months; well in eleven. The pre

weeks later. With a favorable season a good yield is expected. The caterpillar is noticed in some sections, but no injury has been sustained. Charleston—The Collon Exchange says the crop is generally rood, and compares well with last year. The piant is forming and boiling well. The present condition of the plant is small, but healthy, about ten to fifteen days later than last year; many fields are still grassy, and where the weather has been forcing, plant is making too much weed. Shedding is reported in four counties, lied in three counties, and the army worm in one county. The caterpillar has appeared generally on the Sea Island, but so far in small numbers.

army worm in one county. The caterpillar has appeared generally on the Sea Island, but so far in small numbers.

Mobile—The present condition of the cotton crop is fair, and promises a large yield if the weather continues favorable. The crop is from ten days to two weeks later than last year. The plant is somewhat smaller in size, but well fruited, as compared with last year. Caterpillars are reported in small numbers in most of the prairie counties. No damage yet done. The general prospect is for a larger yield on bottom lands, while the uplands promise leas than last year. than last year.

THE DENTISTS.

Interesting Papers Read and Discussed Election of Officers, Etc. The third day's session of the American Det tal Association's Seventeenth Annual Session began yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the ladies' ordinary of the Grand Pacific. The atendance was fully up to the average.

The special order was then taken up,—the re-port of the special committee recommending the division of the Association into permanent sections. After considerable discussion, the re-The next thing in order was the reading ha Dr. Taft of a paper prepared by Dr. E. G. Esig, of the Committee on Chemistry, on the subject

H MAD WILD A NAME OF THE OWN PARTIES OF THE PROPERTY A No sooner had the above announcement been made than the Treasurer, with his characteristic promptness, jumped to his feet and uttered a remark which has been heard many times during the session: "Dr. Esig hasn't paid his dues; the report can't be read." Had not Dr. Esig by handing over to this insatiate watch dog of the Treasury the necessary \$5, the Association would have lost an interesting report through the carrying out of an absurd regular.

through the carrying out of an ansuru regula-tion.

The report went on to say that the objection had been brought against the red vulcanized-rubber plates that they contained free mercury, and were therefore, poisonous. The report took the precisely opposite ground, the author detailing several tests made which showed that the red plates do not contain free mercury.

Dr. Palmer, of New York, claimed that there was free mercury in such plates, and mentioned instances where persons had suffered from using them.

them.

Dr. Kennicott would have spoken, but the Treasurer, who appears to control the Association in one respect, wouldn't have it. He arose in his wrath, and, in a voice which might be said to be a cross between that of a grizziv bear and an African lion, growled out a statement to the effect that Dr. kennicott wasn't entitled to the privileges of the floor.

Dr. Kennicott modestly said he had tendered his dues and the Treasurer wouldn't receive them.

them.

The Treasurer retorted, in his gruff manner, that the gentleman wasn't a delegate.

Dr. Atkinson moved to allow Dr. Kennicott the privileges of the floor, but the motion was voted down.

the privileges of the floor, but the motion was voted down.

Dr. Kulp remarked, in reply to Dr. Palmer, that the facilities for experiment were present, and he would like to see a proof of his statements. For some reason or other the offer was not taken.

Drs. Gardner, Robertson, Noel, Osmond, Frederick, and others, continued the discussion, some holding that the mercury in the vulcanite was insoluble, and therefore harmless, while others took the opposite view. Each side related the results of experiments and tried to prove the correctness of its position. Dr. Judd's remarks were rather practical and were received with considerable favor. He said these experiments were likely to run, and had run, into ridiculous extremes. It was claimed that this sulphuret of mercury was insoluble. The truth was that it was just about as insoluble as arsenic, and if anybody wanted to experiment with arsenic, there was no objection to his taking a spoonful into the mouth and seeing whether it would produce any effect or not.

Dr. Shepard read the paper of Dr. C. A.

and seeing whether it would produce any effect or not.

Dr. Shepard read the paper of Dr. C. A. Brackett, of the Committee on Therapeutics, on "DENTAL THERAPEUTICS."

The report considered the usefulness of the various pain-destroyers in use, spoke a good word in this connection for carbolic acid with arsenious acid, and for salicylic acid, but closed with the statement that of late years there was a growing disposition to avoid the use of any of these agents except in the very severe operations.

ambling in the afternoon, Dr. F. M. Odell, of New York, read an er on the general subject of THERAPEUTIOS. THERAPEUTIOS.

The report concluded with the declaration that habits of cleanliness, good ventilation, abundant supply of good food, proper regulations as to time and quantity in regard to eating, a full satisfaction of the system in 4ts demand for sieep, attention to business which should leave no time for sickness, were measures both prophylactic and therapeutic, and which, if followed out, would lead to the greatest earthly happiness.

prophylactic and therapeutic, and which, if followed out, would lead to the greatest earthly happiness.

Dr. Atkinson, one of the wisest heads in the Association, spoke of Dr. Odell's paper as the best correlation and statement of the nature of disease and its treatment he had ever heard. In fact, it was such an able presentation of the whole matter that he had not a single criticism to make.

Some further discussion ensued on the subjects treated of in the papers read at the morning session. Dr. Judd, Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Rehwinkel, and others had "views" to pronounce. Dr. G. H. Cushing, of this city, Chairman of the Committee on OPERATIVE DENTISTRY, read a report on the present status of that branch of the profession. He spoke of the materials in use in the filling of teeth, and stated, as the result of an extensive correspondence with leading dentists, that the use of tin in combination with gold had been resorted to to a very limited extent, and that the use of smalgam, as well as non-cohesive gold, had largely mercased and was still increasing. Operative dentistry to-day occupied a conservative position, running neither to one extreme nor the other, as regards methods. In conclusion, the report stated that one of the great needs of the present day was the organization of one or two institutions liberally endowed and independent of the tuition of pupils.

The last sentence particularly was received

pupils.

The last sentence particularly was received

The last sentence particularly was received with applause.

A. W. Harlan, of this city, read a supplemental report on the same subject. According to this document, amaigam was far inferior to gold in fillings.

The report was briefly discussed by Dr. Rawls, Dr. Howe, Dr. Webb, and others. At 5 o'clock the Convention adjourned until evening, and the members in the meantime enjoyed a carriage-ride to Lincoln Park, up and down the Lake-Shore Drive, and back down-town through the avenues on the North Side.

The Association was called to order at 8:30 o'clock.

o'clock.

Dr. Keeley, of Ohio, introduced a resolution providing for amending the constitution so that in the future local Associations should be entitled to one delegate to the Genera i Association for every fifteen members. Laid over under for every fifteen members. Laid over under the rules.
On motion an order was drawn for the salaries of the Secretary and Treasurer.
Prof. Taft, of Cincimuati, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to revise the nomenclature and terminology used by the profession, to report at the next meeting.

After some discussion, the resolution was adopted, and Drs. Taft, Judd, and Atkinson were appointed as the Committee.
The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, resulting as follows:

President—Dr. F. H. Rehwinkel, of Ohio.
First Vice-President—Dr. L. D. Snepherd, of Boston.

First Vice-President—Dr. L. D. Shepherd, of Boston.

Second Vice-President—Dr. G. T. Barker, Philadelphia.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. M. H. Webb, of Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary—Dr. M. S. Dean, of Chicago, Treasurer—Dr. W. H. Goddard, of Louisville.

Executive Committee—Drs. Homer Judd, of St. Louis; J. H. Fillebrown, of Portland; and W. H. Morgan, of Nashville.

Niagara Falls was selected as the place for the next meeting, and the Association adjourned until this morning.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
LONDON, Aug. 9.—Steamships Montana and
Gen. Werder, from New York, have arrived

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Arrived, steamer Alsatia, from London.

London, Aug. 9.—Steamship Illinois, from
Parladelphia, has arrived out. CANAL REDEMPTION FUND. Mr. Root's Story of the Origin

Scheme. Declaration by the Council Regarding the City-

Hall Trust Fund. The Money, Once Misapplied, Must Not Be

Misused Again.

HISTORY OF THE MONEY. THE HON. J. P. BOOT CORRECT MR. DEBICKSON IN CERTAIN PARTICULARS.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Ang. 9.—Mr. R. P. Derickson, in a letter addressed to the Mayor and Council,

which appeared in the morning papers, attempts to give a history of the bill by which the canallien was discharged and the City of Chicago thereby acquired something like three millions of dollars. Mr. Derickson savs:

While the ruins were yet smoking the General Assembly convened at Springfield, its members from all parts of the State being apparently all desirous of doing what could lawfully be done to render our city assistance.

A Joint Committee of the Senate and Honse, of which the writer was a member, was at once appointed to take the matter into consideration, and to devise means and report a bill whereby aid could lawfully be rendered by the State to the City of Chicago.

bounded to devise means and report a bill whereby aid could lawfully be rendered by the State to the City of Chicago.

At the outset of the investigation as to what power the General Assembly possessed to render such aid, the Committee were met with the provisions of the Constitution, which practically prohibited the granting of any aid directly to our city. But, after further consideration, it occurred to the Committee that the act of the General Assembly above referred to, white it did not require it to be done, nevertheless did permit the State to relieve the lien which the city held on the canal and its revenues by refunding the amount expended by the city in making improvements on the canal, with interest thereon from the time the city-spent the money. At that time the amount, including interest, was \$2,955.340.

The Committee were not slow in pressing this provision of the law into service, and speedily were ready to report a bill refunding the amount expended by the city on the canal improvements. But even then perfect harmony did not prevail. Dissensions had arisen from the smoking ashes of our desolate city, and schemes were already on foot, and stremeous exertions were being made to remove the aite of the City-Hall to some point on the West Side, or on or near Twenty second street on the South Side.

While these proceedings were in progress the Cook County delegation were asked to answer the question whether they would consent to the refunding by the State of the canal money, with the condition attached hereinafter referred to, which question was answered affirmatively. The Committee then reported; and, acting upon their report, the General Assembly enacted a law, approved Oct. 20, 1871, which took effect and was in force from and after its passage.

It would seem, from reading the above, that Mr. Derickson would have the public believe that either he or his joint committee originated and discovered the idea that the city could get

that either he or his joint committee originated and discovered the idea that the city could get were not slow in pressing this provision of the law into service, and speedily were ready to re-

were not slow in pressing this provision of the law into service, and speedfly were ready to report a bill refunding the amount expended by the city on the canal improvement."

He says, further, "the Committee then reported, and upon their report the General Assembly enacted a law," etc. The answer to the above is that no special joint committee of the House and Senate was ever appointed on the subject, as Mr. Derickson states, and consequently he never served on such a committee. What is the true history of the case? The first intimation that the public had that there was a chance to obtain relief by discharging the canal lien, was in a letter published in the Brening Journal, as follows:

Chicago Cet. 13, 1871.—To the Editor of the Chicago Emening Journal: The City of Chicago has a first lien on the revenues of the Illinois & Michigan Canal (after the payment of the old deepen the canal. The whole State was benefited by that improvement, and as the whole State is interested in Chicago, why should not the State purchase of the city her interest in these tolls, and thus enable the city to rebuild her bridges, waterworks, and other necessary improvements? In such case the State does not loan its credit, nor does the city borrow money, and therefore there is no constitutional objection. I make this suggestion for the consideration of the people and the General Assembly.

JAKES P. Root. The bill had been prepared by myself the evening before in Hyde Park. The journal of the House will tell the rest of the story:

the House will tell the rest of the story:

FRITCY, Oct. 13, 1871.—On motion of Mr. Root,
the : were suspended for the purpose of introducing a bill. Mr. Root introduced House bill
No. 1, for "An act to relieve the lien of the City
of Chiesgo upon the Illinois & Michigan Canal and
revenues by refunding to said city the amount expended by it in making the improvement contemplated by "An act to provide for the 'completion of
the Illinois & Michigan Canal gion the plan adopted by the State in 1836, approved Feb. 16, 1865,
together with interest thereon as authorized by
Sec. 5 of said act."

At this point the Association adjourned until Sec. 5 of said act."

The rules were further suspended, the bill read a first time, and referred to the Committee on Canal and River Improvement.

Monday, Oct. 16, 1871.—Mr. Rice, from the Committee on Canal and River Improvement, to which was referred House Bill No. 1, for "An act, etc.," reported the same back with amendact, etc., "reported the same back with amendact, etc.," reported the same back with amendant.

which was referred House Bill No. 1, for "An act, etc.," reported the same back with amendments, and by unanimous consent the bill was taken up and read a second time, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Oct. 17.—Considered in Committee of the Whole, and reported back, and several amendments offered and considered relating to the mode of raising the money. Same day the bill was referred to a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Cummings, Short, Waite, Sanford, McMillan, Springer, and Turner, who reported it back with aniendiments; report adopted, and, on the same day, after a field-fight, it passed, was sent to the Senste,—where it was amended and returned to the House, and the amendment concurred in.

The amendment limiting the application of the mofrey was prepared by Mr. Tuley, Mr. Hitchcock, and myself in Room 14 Leland House. I am not able to sav at what stage it was incorporated in the bill. I desire to add that the Cook County delegation did all in its power to obtain relief.

I will add, in conclusion, that, at the request power to obtain relief.

I will add, in conclusion, that, at the request of Mr. Bolden, who then represented the Common Council, I did, in 1865, at Springfield, revise the original bill which authorized the city to go on with the work, hence my memory was pretty fresh about canal legislation when I framed the last bill.

James P. Root.

DECLARATION OF TRUST. THE VIEW TAKEN AT PRESENT BY THE COUNCIL regarding the money received by the city from the State and put on one side for the in the following resolutions, which were offered by Ald. Stewart on the 25th of June, and were

in the following resolutions, which were offered by Ald. Stewart on the 25th of June, and were called up and adopted on the 12th of last month. They are as follows:

WHEREAS, In August, 1876, the City Council in its dealings with the public creditors promised to apply the revenue as collected from previously levied, but uncanciled, taxes. (See Journal of Aug. 14, 1876, as follows:)

"Resolued, further, That the following portion of the report of the Finance Committee of this Council, made on the 10th day of July, 1876, be and the same is hereby adopted, as follows:

"In relation to the provisions to be made for the payment of the large indebtodness now existing, and for the payment of which, as has been before shown, there is now no adequate provision, thereby causing a deficit so great as to be beyond the power of the Council to make good, von Committee are of the opinion that there is no better course than to classify such indebtedness according to the character of each item. After such classification shall have been made, the several items should be paid in their proper order, and that, too, just as speedily as the necessary arrangements can be made for the payment under the financial policy prescribed by the General Assembly.

"Class A should embrace all interest due, and to become due, on city indebtedness other than the bounded debt (that being provided for in the appropriation and tax levy of 1876), all secounts of inborers and other employees up to the beginning of the present fiscal year, and oilis for materials and labor furnished in the several departments; and also such trust funds and special funds and unexpended balances of former appropriations as have been misappited.

"Class C should embrace certificates which should first be paid after the items included in Class A.

"Class C should embrace such part of the unexpended balances of former appropriations and such special funds as may be properly deferred.

"Essolved, further, That this Council recognize the obligation and duty of the City of Chic

Hall; and
WHEREAS, This \$000,000 thus set apart as a
special fond was used by the city in antichation
of the collection of revenus for ordinary purposes,
to be restored to such special fund when such
taxes shall be collected; and
WHEREAS, Of these taxes, the revenue from
which was anticipated, of the money belonging to
this special fund, there have been large sums colsected; and paid into the City Treasury, and by a

fair and equitable apportionment thereof, among the various special funds entitled to be repaid therefrom, \$160,000 or more is now justly credited to the Building or City-thail fund; and WHEREAS, In the classification of debts to be paid out of tax collections, as set forth in the resolutions of the City Council as above quoted, provision was made for the refunding of the money belonging to special funds, which have been mapplied, and WHEREAS. This money belonging to the Building

belonging to special funds, which have been maapplied, and
WHEREAS. This money belonging to the Building
or City-Hall fund, has been, to the extent stated,
collected from the back taxes, and has thus been
recovered from the uses to which it has been misapplied, and therefore cannot justly or legally
again be misapplied or diverted from its original
use, but should be retained in the City Treasury to
be subject to such arrangements as the City Council may adopt, with reference to work on the Citylial; therefore be it

Besoired, That the Mayor and Comptroller be
and they are hereby directed to hold and retain in
the Treasury such aim of the back taxes which may
properly be credited and apportioned to
the CityHall, Fund, and which may hereafter be collected
and apportioned and credited to that fund; and be
it further

city-Halla.

THE VOTE

by which they were adopted was as follows:

Yeas—McAuley. Rosenberg. Thompson (Third),
Cary. Stewart. Gilbert. Sommer. Tully. Cullecton.
Lawler. Beidler. White. McVarney. Rawleigh.
Thompson (Thirteenth). Ryan, Janssens, Kirk.
Daly—19.

Agys—Ballard, Lodding, Throop. Cook, Seaton,
Baumgarten. Waldo—7.

It appears from these resolutions that
THE SENSE OF THE COUNCIL.

Is, that of the back taxes \$100,000 or more is
justly credited to the Building or City-Hall
Fund; that money to the extent stated having
been recovered from the use to which it was
misapplied, caimot justly or legally be again
misapplied or diverted from its original use, but
should be retained in the City Treasury to be
subject to such arrangements as the Council may
adopt.

The resolutions of Aug. 14, 1876, were misinterpreted by the Comptroitor. According to

The resolutions of Aug. 14, 1876, were misinterpreted by the Comptroilor. According to his view of them, the City-Hall Fund was put under Class C, whereas it properly belonged, as the Council interpreting those resolutions now declares, in Class A. Inasmuch as the Comptroiler has all along declared that any directions which the Council might give on the subject must necessarily be obeyed by him, there is now no question but what the money which is due to the City-Hall Fund, as at present in the Treasury, will be allowed to remain there, and that, as the back taxes come in, the proportion due to the City-Hall Fund will be immediately set apart and not be again misapplied.

due to the City-Hall Fund will be immediately set apart and not be again misapplied.

The reason why the Mayor has not communicated to the Council a statement of the present condition of the arrangements made with reference to the plans and material for the City-Hall is, that soon after the adoption of the resolution the riots came, and after that unpleasant chapter m the city's history had been disposed of the Mayor was so worn out by incessant labor that it was necessary for him to go to Waukesha to recruit. It is believed, however, that he will submit Monday the information called for by the resolution, and that then the Council will take immediate steps to proceed with opening work for the construction of the City-Hall.

RAILROADS.

BRING OUT THE PAY-CARS. Rumors were prevalent yesterday that another strike was contemplated by the engineers and employes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and it does look as it these rumors were not entirely unfounded. It will be remembered that the last strike commenced on the Baltimore & Ohio, from which it spread to the Pennsylvania and other roads. If the strike takes place Monday, as it is claimed it will, it is not on account. day, as it is claimed it will, it is not on account have not been paid during the last two or three months. It was for this cause that the emmonths. It was for this cause that the employes of the Baltimore & Ohio struck the last time, and precipitated the contest on the other roads. When the men went to work again, a week or two ago, at the old wages, they were made to understand that their back pay would be forthcoming at once, but thus far the pay-car has not made its appearance, and it is not to be wondered at that the men threaten to strike if they are not paid off by Monday. President Garrett ought to see to it that the en to strike if they are not paid off by Monday. President Garrett ought to see to it that the men are paid off regularly, for it is openly charged by railroad men that he withholds the money merely for the sake of getting the interest on it. This charge may not be true, and the cause probably is that the road has no money on hand. So much is certain: the employes cannot wait several months for their pay, as they get hardly more than they need for their current expenses. If they have to purchase their necessaries on credit, they are charged so much more, which virtually amounts to a reduction in salary. If a strike occurs this time, and for the reason stated above, President Garrett and the Managers of the Baltimore & Ohio will undoubtedly be held responsible for all damage that may be done.

Several communications have been received at this office complaining of a discrimination made by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad gainst Chicago. The managers of this road require all grain shipped over their line to Chicago to be put in bags, while the grain destined for Milwaukee is taken in bulk. It costs about 3 cents per bushel to put grain in bags, and consequently discriminates that much in favor of Milwaukee. The managers of the road claim that the freason of this discrimination is that they have excellent facilities in Milwaukee. But this plea looks rather thin, since the Fulton Elevator is right alongside the tracks of the road, and arrangements could undoubtedly be made with it if the managers of the road so desired. Besides it has been demonstrated by the Chicage & Alton and other Western roads that grain can be transferred in only from the cars very easily and at much less cost than by having it going through the elevators. It looks rather as if the Milwaukee & St. Paul is desirous of forcing the grain business of the Northwest onto the Detroit & Milwaukee and the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroads, which connect by steamers with Milwaukee. ago to be put in bags, while the grain destined

THE A., T. & S. F. EXTENSION.

Several engineering parties of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway are now out, looking up an, outlet westward. Several projects are spoken of, the principal one being a line through the Cochitopa Pass, to connect with the Utah Southern, and another up the Arkansas to Tennessee Pass. There are difficulties in the way of each route. In order to make the first practicable, they have first to get over the Sangre de Christo range, and in that direction the Bio Grande has a good deal the start. The Tennessee Pass line is open to the objection that that pass is nearly due west from Denver, and to go through in that direction the road would have to be built very nearly to Sait Lake. Well-posted engineers assert that a line to Denver, and thence West by the Berthoud Pass, would be shorter than via the Tennessee Pass. It is not likely any route will be determined on this year, however, but the fact that surveying parties are out may be taken as indicative that the Company seriously contemplates a Western extension. THE A., T. & S. F. EXTENSION.

RECEIVER APPLIED FOR. St. Louis, Aug. 9.—The attorneys for the Union Trust Company, New York, to-day dismissed, with prejudice, in the United States Circuit Court, the suit which has been standing there some months at which has been standing there some months against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Rallroad, and filed a new bill asking for the foreclosure of the mortgage and appointment of a Receiver for the road. The new bill is based upon the same general grounds as the old one—default of interest on bonds.

A POOL.

She Louis, Mo., Aug. 9.—It is announced here that the Kansas Pacific and Atchiaon, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads have formed a pool for all local and through passenger and freight business. Each road will be allowed 40 per cent of its gross earnings for expenses, and the remaining 60 per cent will be divided equally between the two roads.

ITEMS.

Something never before known since the country was settled, says the Detroit Free Press, was the reception yesterday of several car-loads of wheat from Saginaw. They came by the Jackson & Saginaw Branch of the Michigan Central. That the Saginaw Valley would become a grain-producing action was never dreamed of by railroad-builders, or for that matter by the original settlers, and yet this year they have a surplus, and hope to increase the crop acreage every season.

Mr. H. O. Canfield, General Freight-Agent of Mr. H. O. Canneld, General Freight-Agent of the Feoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, was in the city yesterday on business connected with his road. He reports that the crops along the line of his road are in aplendid condition, and as soon as they are being shipped the rail-roads must necessarily do a large business.

AT AN The Shades and Bluff Are

And Only the Bir in Its Sequ

For the Camp-Heeting ers and Songs The Lake Bluff ann ander the auspices of

terday in a very info spects this camp-me there has been no gr were treated with ain; stically speal not an unholy riot r wankee, and other two, right m the mid still, many positions of the their souls' salvation creator. Many others had circumstances bee the surroundings—the calculated in a measure the good done, and beed was sown in stone one young lady, who wyletion, went out to use the foot slipped upon ing brink, and she rolbank of the ravine to a dug brook, fed by livit peaceful way to it a little assistance, more the dizzy no more hope for her; youd a hope. Her any hausted, and in their only bitterness and young lady, fair as the sid, in a lat of monard hope. Her any hausted, and in their only bitterness and young lady, fair as the sid, in a lat of monard hope. Here any lake shore, sweeping damaging herself into a land down the almost bern late of these fellower of a blessing.

Here really satisfate that many a lukewarm see his or her way me the correlince pagest.

that many a lukewam see his or her way me the experience parrat of God of differen assembled. Many a heart-sick, and discou-ures, went back to his ened by the Drvine po-ha feet able to grand he feels able to grap hang on in deathly s Then, too, the Dest and fresh force to these workers, and b strengthened reserves cient to carry the Mer winter revival with a Fewint the time the From the time the operations at Lake B the close of the auday, there has appare day, there has appare turb the equanimity scheme. Everything smoother and all have smoth which necessarily to this kind. The reg were smilly accomme well as some self-st were satisfied, from with a gable-roofed fan, a stripped dust was said to be an itin pel, "taking notes" and the delight of to nobody knew where, thither by some a joyed hospitable is tent was an object of country people, who

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R. Throop, Cook, Seatur

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THE PAY-CARS.

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AT AN END.

The Shades and Streams of Lake Bluff Are Deserted.

And Only the Birds Are Left to Sing in Its Sequestered Woods.

For the Camp-Meeting Is Over, and the Preachers and Songsters Have Departed.

The Lake Bluff annual camp-meeting for 1877. met the auspices of the Methodist Association, has become a thing of the past. It closed yesterlay in a very informal manner. In some respects this camp-meeting has been a very succeedul affair. It has been most ably managed, here has been no ground for complaint, and all ere treated with ample courtesy.

Statistically speaking, the sylvan Gospel re

might have been better patronized, had not an unholy riot raged in the city and in Milvaukee, and other small towns, for a week or citis, many people availed them-elves of the opportuity to seek heir souls' salvation during the off days d me turmoil, and quite a number were brought to a realizing sense of their obligations to their creator. Many others might have been saved to a realizing sense of their obligations to their creator. Many others might have been saved had creumstances been propitious, but some of the surroundings—though very beautiful—were alcuisted in a measure to destroy the effects of the good done, and betray the lact that much seed was sown in stony places. It was said that one young lady, who was strugging under contiction, went out to walk and meditate alone, or nearly alone, in the woods. While strolling along, her foot slipped upon the edge of a steep, shelving brink, and soe rolled down the picturesque hank of the ravine to the bottom, where a gurging brook, fed by living springs, meandered its peaceful way to the lake. When, with reached once the dizzy height, there was more hope for her; she was irreligious beyond a hope. Her anxious feetings were all exhausted, and in their place was to be found only bitterness and resentment. One other young lady, fair as the morning light (so it is said), in a it of momentary excitement, organ-

roung lady, fair as the morning light (so it is aid), in a lit of momentary excitement, organ-ized herself into a landslide, and went tearing down the almost perpendicular bluff upon the lare shore, sweeping away all obstacles and damaging herself materially. Of course nei-ther of these fellow-creatures experienced much

mere really satisfactory, and there is no doubt that many a lukewarm Christian was made to see his or her way more clearly by listening to the experience narratives of the many children of God of different denominations there assembled. Many a minister, grown weary, beart-sick, and discouraged by continued failures, went back to his post of labor strengthened by the Drvine power to such an extent that he feels able to grapple the throat of Satan and hang on in deathly struggle for six months to Then, too, the Desplaines camp-meeting will

Then, too, the Desplaines camo-meeting will add fresh force to the wavering energies of these workers, and by autumn there will be strengthead reserves and reinforcements sufficient to carry the Methodist warnors through a winter revival with a telling victory.

From the time the temperance people started operations at Lake Bluff, several weeks ago, to the close of the annual camp-meeting yosterday, there has apparently been nothing to disturb the equaminity of those interested in the scheme. Everything has passed off

SMOOTHLY AND PLEASANTLY,
and all have smothered any little annoyances which necessarily come up on an occasion of this kind. The regular members of the press were amply accommodated and provided for, as well as some self-styled reporters, so that all were satisfied, from the attractive individual with a gable-roofed hat, an artistic Japanese fan, a stripped duster, and a camp-stool, who was said to be an itinerant minister of the Gospel, "taking notes" for his own amusement and the delight of the audience, coming from nobody knew where, to the veriest infant sent thither by some afternoon luminary—all enjoyed hospitable treatment. The reporters' tent was an object of unceasing curiosity to the country people, who walked about it at assfe distance, fearing to come too near lest they might be "put in the paper."

be "put in the paper."

THE PERSIDING ELDER

did not believe in having any foolishness upon
the grounds, so he kept the people busy attending meetings. No Catholic holy day could have ing meetings. No Catholie holy day could have been more completely filled up than was each day of this Methodist camp-meeting. If a person chanced to rise an hour later than usual in the morning, that person would not be liable to catch up utsil the last benediction, in the neighborhood of 10 o'clock at night. Every-body considered it to be a duty to sing at the top of his or her voice at all hours of the day or night, and those who could not sing honored the request of David to "make a joyful noise," The bell in the cupola of the office possesed a clear tone. It was in close proximity to the "press tent," and the man engaged to ring it did his full duty. Its dulcet tones rang out in the morning air at 8 o'clock

every morning, and at regular intervals during the day and night. the day and night.

ABOUT THE ONLY INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC
to which any attention was paid was the dinnergong of the hotel, and the artistic melody which
emanated from this, under the skillful manipulation of the sable operator, hired at a large
figure, was something wounderful. It brought
crowds teits neighborhood with hurrying feet.
That darkey could play the gong with more
expression than Blind Tom could a piano. He
made it sick. He made an old lady sick. He
could play any sort of a tune upon it. He
played Mozart's great "Military March" and
"Jesus Loves Me" with variations. He attempted a dirge and the "Emancipation
Proclamation," but was checked in his rashness
on account of the music being considered secular.

The compressions was a great guesses in

The camp-meeting was a grand success in some points. It brought out talent. Financially the Association is hopeful.

THE SERVICES WEDNESDAY EVENING
were quite well attended, considering that a
large number of the campers went away on the
evening trains. Prayer was offered by Brother
Gray, "Oh, for a faith," etc., was sung by the
congregation, and the Rev. Dr. W. X. Ninde, of
Detroit, preached from the following text:

congregation, and the Rev. Dr. W. X. Ninde, of Detroit, preached from the following text:

Of which salvation the prophets have inquired and searched diligently, who prophesied of the grace that should come unto you: Searching what or what manner of time the spirit of Christ which was in them did signify, when it testified beforehand the safferings of Christ, and the glory that should follow.—I. Peter, i., 10—11.

The speaker announced that the sufferings of Christ and the glory which was to follow had been the great theme among men for all time, and would be the great theme through boundless eternity. The more we contemplated the suffering Christ, the more we should esteem the glory of Christ. Let us remember that Carlst cossessed a human nature, the same soul that was possessed by a human being, with the same emotions and, the same weaknesses. And the same degree of exhaustion from suffering was possible for Christ that was experienced by any human being. Christ, too, had been called "the man of sorrow." When we contemplated the mental suffering of Jesus during His earthly ministry, we could not help feeling a sympathy for Him, which must grow into love. And yet the very thought that even one heart was altenated from Him was sufficient to fill our hearts with sorrow. He came unto His own, and His own received Him not. It was the strangest thought to the speaker that when we read of the sufferings of Christ we should not be touched und melted by the story of the incomprehensible sufferings of Jesus. The speaker called it incomprehensible because it was impossible for any human being to suffer for others as Christ did. He had the burden of the sins of all mankind to grieve over, as well as the bitterness of His own spirit to contend with.

But Jesus our Lord arose. Neither stones

the bitterness of His own spirit to contend with.

But Jesus our Lord arose. Neither stones nor guards could keep Him in the sepulchre, and He came out and appeared before Mary Magdalene and Peter. He bade them put their hands in His wounds, and feel His flesh and blood, and see that He had really risen. It was a glad thought that the Lord God Omnipotent reigned, and that He died for us. Dr. Ninde said that he had thought, when contemplating the wonderful invention, the telephone, that perhaps it was the signal of the coming of our Lord and Savior for the second time; that it would not be long ere the poor converted Jew in Jerusalem should sound the key-note which should be sounded in a line around the world and back again to Jerusalem,—the glad tidings that the Savior had again come back to us.

The speaker drew a very affecting word-pict-

come back to us.

The speaker drew a verv affecting word-picture of the many sorrowful partings which had taken place in the world, and the joyful medings which would take place in the hereafter. He prayed that God might fit us in His mercy that we might share His glories with Him in the great hereafter.

the great hereafter.

ELDER JUTKINS

**supplemented Dr. Ninde's address with a few parting remarks. He said the most of those before him had been upon the grounds for a considerable time; they had mingled together for many days, and the associations had been pleasant. There was but one thought that

should present itself to their misds, and that was that they were about to enter once more upon earth's battle-field. But a little time intervened between the present and the time when they would be called upon to appear before their Maker. "And now," said he, "in this bour, shall we not wait for the Lord Jesus as the disciples did! We have not waited quite the ten days that the disciples waited." The speaker complimented the assembly upon the unanimity of spirit in which they had met an leonvened together. There had been men an I women of all denominations upon the platform, and yet there had been no clashing of opinions, no open difference of feeling.

The meeting closed, as usual, with prayer and singing.

The meeting closed, as usual, with prayer and singing.

The Sub-Pastorates' Convention was closed yesterday morning by the reading of a paper by the Rev. Dr. W. X. Ninde, of Detroit, the subject of which was, "Can the Sunday-School Sapply the Place of the Class-Alecting?"

There was a discussion upon this paper, and then Mrs. Dr. I. N. Danforta, Secretary of the Convention, submitted a report, which amounted to a summary of the various points advanced by the different papers read, and the discussions on the same.

The Bey. Dr. Hicks, of Jacksonville, Fla, being called upon, delivered a brief ad-

being called upon, delivered a brief ad-dress to the Assembly, and the Sub-Pas-torate Convention drifted into the clos-ing services of the camp-meeting without inter-mission.

torate Convention drifted into the closing services of the camp-meeting without intermission.

THE REV. DR. W. C. MILLER

was called upon by Elder Jutkins to close the camp-meeting. He made a few remarks of a general denominational character. He said the preaching had been quute to his mind; there had been but little circumlocution. He felt like a visitor among them, but he was interested in the whole conference proceedings. He thought it best that the meeting should be closed in as brief a manner as possible, perhaps by the singing of the doxology and a benediction.

This scheme, however, did not seem to meet with general approval, for Dr. Miller was immediately succeeded by Solomon Thatcher, Esq., the moving spirit of the camp-meetings which have been inaugurated at Lake Bluff. He said that in searching for a suitable camp-ground for the camp he had had a feeling for Milwaukee as well as his beautiful City of Chicago, and he thought the choice had been a wise one. He extended a cordial invitation to all present to come again next year.

The Doxology was then sung, a benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. E. Q. Fuller, editor of the Christian Advocate, Atlanta, Ga, and the Lake Bluff annual camp-meeting of 1877 became a matter of past record.

Most of the camp-meeting people proper left Lake Bluff on the 12:45 train for the city, still leaving a large number of people on the grounds. These will remain for some time and rusticate in the beautiful retreat. The hotel will be kept open for the accommodation of those who choose to make a temporary sojourn at Lake Bluff, and those who occupy cottages will remain to enjoy the beauties of the scenery probably for a month longer.

ANOTHER TELEPHONE. The Electre-Hydro Variation of That In-

strument,

Detroit Pres Press.

Since the public were first electrified by the exhibitions of the telephonic inventions of Messrs. Gray, Edison, and Bell, nearly every electrician in this country has been endeavor-ing to solve the problem of a telephone which would talk directly from a battery, thereby

ing to solve the problem of a telephone which would talk directly from a battery, thereby making it possible to communicate over long distances, and to repeat the acoustical vibrations from one fine to another as often as desired. This problem has at length been solved by G. B. Richmond, a dentist and student of science residing in this city, and in so simple and satisfactory a manner as to seemingly defy improvement. It has been tested by several scientific gentlemen, among them Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, who pronounces Mr. Richmond's invention a valuable and scientific discovery.

We give the following brief description of Mr. Richmond's telephone from the model forwarded to the United States Patent-Office through the mechanics' and inventors' ageacy at Detroit: A circular brass frame, about two inches in diameter, is secured in a perpendicular position, into the upper part of which is inserted a speaking-tube, and to the lower part is secured a thin metallic diaphragm which can be tightened to a proper tension by means of thumb-acrews. To the centre of this diaphragm is soldered a small platinum wire about an inen and a half long, projecting downward. Directly under this diaphragm, and inclosing the platinum wire, is a glass tube two inches long and about one inch in diameter, with a hard rubber bottom. Into this rubber bottom is fixed another plantinum wire, projecting upward through the centre of the glass tube, and reaching within about one-thirty-second of an inch of the platinum wire attached to the diaphragm. The glass tube is filled with distilled water, the platinum wire attached to the lower platinum wire aconstant current of electricity passing from the battery to the main line. There is now a constant current of electricity passing from the battery to the main line by way of the platinum points, through the water. The scientific fact on which Mr. Richmond's passing from the battery to the main line by way of the platinum points, through the water. The scientific fact on which Mr. Richmond's discovery is based is that pure water offers a resistance to the passage of a current of electricity over 2,000,000 times greater than platinum wire. [See Miller's Chemical Physics, p. 441.] When a person speaks or sings into the speaking tube, the diaphragm vibrates in unison with the voice, and the volume of water between the platinum points is alternately increased or diminished in unison with the vibration. It therefore follows that, as the volume of water between the platinum points is increased or diminished, currents of electricity of varying strength are thrown into the main line in exact unison with whatever sound enters the speaking-tube, and is conveyed over the line to the receiving instrument, which is an electro-magnet and diaphragm of the ordinary construction for telephonic experiments.

The entire instrument is perfectly simple in its construction, and the only wonder is that men of the first ability should have labored so long and overlooked principles and facts with which they must have been familiar, and which a successful solution of practical telephonic communication can be reached.

On the occasion of our visit, the transmitting instrument and battery were located in the office of Mr. Richmond, and the receiver in another office several doors distant. Small copper wires, insulated, were used on the main line, and there was no tension, the wires hanging on nails, and being coiled up carelessly in all shapes to get them out of the way, having been originally arranged for a much longer circuit. The battery was also very light, consisting of about 80 common water tumblers; yet we distinctly heard talking and singing at the receiver, took it in short-hand, and repeated it to Mr. Richmond on his arrival at our end of the hine, as we had no transmitter, and consequently could not "talk back." Mr. Richmond claims for his telephone that it can be used equally as w

JUDGE HILTON AND THE JEWS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK. Aug. 6.—When Judge Hilton re fused to admit Mr. Seligman, or any other Jew, to the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, he raised abreeze that is not likely to be forgotten in many a year. The controversy has served its purpose as a newspaper sensation, and I have no idea of reviving it as such, but simply to place on record a fact which may have been, and probably was, the origin of Judge Hilton's intense hatred of the Jews. In 1863 Mr. Hilton was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and, in the fall of 'that year, sought a re-election. His opponent was Albert Cardozo, who subsequently gained an unenviable notoriety in connection with the Tweed Ring, whose tool he was. Mr. Hilton had made himself unpopular by his arbitrary treatment of those having business with him, especially displayed towards foreigners. During the campaign the German and Jewish lawyers of the city issued the following circular:

The German Lawyers of New York to their Fellow-Citicus: The Trequent relation in which Judge and advocate stand one to the other gives to the latter the best opportunity to judge the official fitness of our Justices. Resting on this, and not looking hypon pohical party position, the undersigned, German attorneys, practicing at the civil courts of New York, take the liberty to speak against the re-election of Mr. Henry Hilton, the present Judge of the Common Pleas, Though recommended by regular party organizations for relection, in the interests of ourseliow-citizens his ancess could only be regretted. The highly pretentious and eristocratic bearing of this Judge toward the German exposes them to a contemptuous and intolerable treatment. Be it with or without intention, Mr. Hilton destroys by a prejudice of nativism, of which he makes show, the equality before the law guaranteed by the Constitution to all citizens. Every German will confirm this who, either as a party or a willness, has come into confact with Judge Hilton. We ask, therefore, our German fellow-citizens respectfully to vote with us aquinat the re-election of J. dge Hilton.

Secisvund Ka fused to admit Mr. Seligman, or any other Jew, to the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, he raised

which Mr. Hitton's name did not appear, were inclosed in an envelope bearing the indorse-

German Electors: We hereby beg you to vote against Mr. Henry Hilton, the Know-Nothing candidate for Judge of Common Pleas. Inclosed you will find Democratic and Republican tickets, on which Mr. Albert Cardozo is put in place of Mr. Hilton. You will, therefore, according to your political inclinations, put one of these tickets into the ballot-box, and thereby secure, in your own interests, the election of Mr. Cardozo.

This circular secured the defeat of Mr. Hilton, and he has never forgotten the fact that it was to the German element that he owed his retirement from the Bench.

CARROLL.

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

The Martini-Henry Weapon of the Turks-Cincinnati Commercial.

The Martini-Henry breech-loading rifle with which the Turkish soldiery is armed, and which has been recently used with such deadly effect upon the Russians, appears to be the result of a Government test in England in 1868. Among Government test in England in 1868. Among the rilles that competed were the Martini, Westley-Richards Berdan, and Heary. The trial reduced competition to the Martini and Henry, the Martini giving better satisfaction, coming out of the test with its springs and other parts of action in perfect order, besides having the advantage of number and simplicity of parts. It has only thirty pieces, against forty-nine in the Henry. The consequence was the union of

the Martini artion with the Henry barred, and the production of the Martini-Henry rifle as now used by the Tarks. Among qualities that recomment the Henry barred is the one that it can be examined and cleaned from the breech of an important point in all arms of precision. The Martini-Henry is devoid of a side lock. All its working parts are inclosed except the triggreg and the iter beind it for extracting the empty cartridge shell and relocating the gam. In loading the working parts are inclosed except the triggreg and the iter beind it for extracting the empty cartridge shell and relocating the gam. In loading the parts of the property of the pr

THE LUMBER TRADE.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The injury to Chicago caused by the late mob is in some instances

bershowers, by their threats, will decide this whole question, and unexpectedly discover that they have lessened to a great extent the demand for their services. It is perfectly natural that a business of such magnitude, backed with large capital, will protect and defend itself.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

SIMOON. Simoon! Simoon! You are a mean old man!
You come from the desert to make us fan!
You come here to feast upon our clover,
And to drink our rills—you mean old rover!
Go back to the sands of the desert drear, Or else farther on to the frozen mere! Go plunge in the spray of the billows' crest a That dance everywhere on the Ocean's breast! Move on farther West till you reach the mount

ains —
Your thirst satisfy at the gushing fountains! But you'd better resurn to the Torrid Zone, Where you know you belong, and leave us alone. I will not return to the desert drear,

Nor else farther on to the frozen mere. Do you think I care for the billowy spray Dancing on the Deep to pass time away? As for the mountains, their fountains are dry-if I should go there, I know I should die. Never mind spray, desert, fountain, or merc— I've made up my mind to stay awhile hers! So try to keep cool! Some day I'll retire; But, in the meantime, your wrath I'll inspire! CHICAGO, Aug. 6, 1877.

BENJAMIN AND AMERICANS. Jennings' London Letter to New York World. The Benjamin ulster, or ulcer, still causes no little commotion among the American visitors here. Your contemporary the World here has advised the man of shears to take down his sign, but he perseveres in his statement that he cannot " keep the Americans out of his shop! I do not find that many London tradespeople complain of being overwhelmed with custom this year. The falling off of the American trade is telt by everybody except Benjamin, who seems to be taken for the only man who can make ulster coats; whereas Moses & Son, Hyam's, and other houses beat him in prices, and West End tailors like Smalpage & Son put him out of the field altogether when it comes to quality. Benjamin is a shoddy manufacturer-ill-natu people would say that is the reason why he gets so much to do. He advertises very largely, and invariably pays one price for largely, and invariably pays one price for his advertisement—namely, half a guinea, or \$2.50. The daily papers will not allow him to hang his ulsters on their pegs at that price. The best ulsters in the world are made by Smalpage, of Maddox street, but then he cannot give first-rate material for the price of shoddy. If cheapness is desired, Moses & Son, of Oxford street, will easily beat Benjamin; so that there is really no reason why American should force their money upon a man who does not want it.

Your namesake here says, with truth, that American credit is often injured by men from your side who treat tradespeople in anything but an honorable fashion. It refers to two cases—one of a man who "took in" a well-

he did borrow—"convey, the wise it call"— £4,000 from a certain firm here, and has taken good care not to return any of it since. Perhap he had a better use for the money. It is very

likely we shall know more about that by-and-by.

Thus these two instances of alleged American bad faith (not to use more offensive words) will not stand the test of investigation. Mr. Benjamin must not seek to find an excuse for his discourtesy in them, and he makes no complaint of his own transactions with Americans. I believe the sense of his brother tradesfolk is strongly against him. I know that Messrs. Gillen & Co. confemned his course, and another large firm who spoke to me about it said they did not at first believe any such sign was exhibited in the window, and sent a clerk to Conduit street to see if the statement in your namessic here was correct. It will henceforth be the fault of Americans themselves if they submit to the low insult which has been leveled at them, for I have told them above where to go for better "ulsters" than the great shoddy merchant ever dreamed of.

THE BERLIN GORILLA IN LONDON. London Times, July 23.
On Thursday the young gorilla, of whose receptions in Berlin we quoted on April 14a lively account from the British Medical Journal, arrived in England by the Hamburg steamer, and was taken to the Westminster Aquarium. He traveled under the care of Dr. Hermes, Director of the Berlin Aquarium. Pongo is the first gorilla that has been safely brought to Europe, and he has now been thirteen months an in-habitant of a temperate zone. Even in Africa the gorilla rarely lives long in captivity. Mr. Du Chaillu had three at different times, which were all taken young, but he did not keep any one of them more than a few days or weeks. THE LUMBER TRADE.

To the Essier of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The injury to Chicago caused by the late mob is in some instances liable to remain permanent, and bring upon a large class of laborers an unexpected loss and permanent evil. It is understood that the larger manufacturers of lumber have been for some time contemplating piling lumber at their mills and distributing it dry to their country buyers, instead of drying it in Chicago, as heretofore. This new departure is by many considered a more economical way of distributing lumber, as the business has completely changed during ten years past, and country buyers who formerly purchased by car load lots in Chicago now buy cargoes, and prefer dry lumber. The high cost of dockage, insurance and high cost of dockage, and there to be already caused a large quant Haven, and Oconto, that formerly came to Chicago. Fully 110,-100,000 of feet is dryed and distributed from the three points named, and at a greatly reduced cost as compared to Chicago and other distributing points, whose labor, dockage, and taxation are serious drawbacks to large operators.

Previous to the late "strikes" several firms were looking favorably toward the plan of plining at action and place it beyond interruption.

At Minneapolis and Clinton, and John the wraps himself in a cloak he has, or other supply-stores. They take this means of placing their business, on a sound foundation and place it beyond interruption.

At Minneapolis and Clinton, is, all lumber is a mappulated by mile and continued the content of their supply-stores. They take this means of placing their business, on a sound foundation and place it beyond interruption.

At Minneapolis and Clinton, is, all lumber is a mappulated by mile and the content of the supply-stores. They take this means of their supply-stores. They take this means of place it beyond interruption.

The labor of increased wages to lumber-show and the competition.

The labor of increased wages to lumber-show and the supply stores. They take this means o Pongo (whose name is that by which Battel, an early traveler, in 1629, called the gorilla species)

and also ate some roast beef and notatoes, but ordinarily he lives chiefly on vegetables, and makes enormous meals of them. In the morning they give him milk and fruits—cherries, currants, raspberries, etc. At midday, he' has a basin of boiled rice, and anything else that he can get. In the course of the aftermoon he has more fruit, and, perhaps, some eau sucree or wine and water. In the evening more milk is brought, and this, with bread, and butter, and eggs, completes his supper. He goesto milk is brought, and this, with bread, and but ter, and eggs, completes his supper. He goest bed at S, and sleeps as late as S the next morning. It must be remembered he is very young But he has learned to smoke,—at least, when the cigarette has an amber mouthpiece, for h does not like the taste of tobacco. He puff out the clouds of hiue smoke from his wide nostrils. Two hundred thousand people are said to have visited him in Berlin since June 28 1876, and he has grown in that period tailer by more than three inches and heavier by eleveing pounds. As he has so early learned to smok and drink, it is hoped that he may soon acquire the other accomplishments which distinguish in the since of the second similar the since of the

QUIPS. A prudent man is like a pin; his head prevents him from going too far.

The American after-dinner orator in England will soon be able to say; "Speaking the same language, glorifying in the same literature, of the same blood, and subject to the same potatobug, etc."

An exchange tells how the joke was on him: "A bright little girl of our acquaintance asked us the following conundrum: 'How many let-ters are there in a postman's bag? We gave it up, and she said there were three—b-a-g.'" At the conclusion of a tragic account of how a tourist lost his life by falling into a crevice in one of the glacters at Etancon, a French newspaper manages to sav: "His two Swiss guides, not speaking French, were unable to extricate him?"

Five well-sharpened timothy-seeds down the back of the perspiring farmer's boy who is mowing away hay nuder the ridge-pole of the barn, will bother him more than any question touching Louisiana, or the future of the soul.—Rome Sentinel.

Her husband had been playing base-ball, and when the doctor came she explained. "Boar

Her husband had been playing base-ball, and when the doctor came she explained: "Poor Adolphus! He got a pitcher in his centre-field, and he can't walk." The doctor thought it more likely that he had been playing short-stop to a jug.

A rencontre.—Mrs. H. (wishing to economize) takes an early morning train to the American meat-store. Mrs. H.'s West End butcher (who sells only "prime Engitsh" meat) has, for some mysterious reason, come to the same place. They meet—tableau!—Punch.

Lightning struck a hive of bees in Kansas, the other day. The painful story is soon told. The misguided lightning came out of that hive quicker than it went in, and went off into space with its tail between its legs. Moral: Never pick a quarrel when you are not acquainted with the folks.—Oil City Derrick.

iolks.—OilCity Derrick.

A war correspondent, writing from Trebizonde, says that the Armenian is the meanest man on the face of the earth; but, unless that man at Collinsville, Mass, who sold a cow to a widow, and before delivering the animal took off the brass horn-tips, worth six cents, is an Armenian, the correspondent is mistaken.—

American credit is often injured by men from your side who treat tradespeople in anything but an honorable fashion. It refers to two cases—one of a man who "took in" a well-known firm of turniture-makers, the other of "an American" who swindled an English house out of £4,000. Since this paragraph as peared I have inquired carefully into all the facts relating to these cases, and 1 find that they are as follows:

The furniture makers are Messrs. Gillen & Co., of Oxford street, a house of the very highest standing in England. Their furniture is lovely to behold, lasts forever, and has this great additional merit, that when sold at seconds hand it often brings more than its original cost, for it tonly improves by what injures most things,—you and I, dear reader, among them,—to wit, time and wear. Such furniture is, therefore, a good investment. I happen to know something of the house, and called there yestered to ask about the "American" who had left them with a large order on their hands. It turned out that he was an "American" from Lima, presumably therefore not what most people understand by an American at all, but most probably a Spaniard. If all the debtes, publicand private, of Peru are to be saddled on Americans generally, you will have a pretty heavy road to stagger under. I looked at the furniture ordered by the distinguished gentleman from Lima—it was far foo pretty to be swallowed up in an earthquake or burned in a revolution. So much for case number one, which we have accidentally misdescribed by Messars. Gillen & Co., and consequently by the London World.

Case number two is a still harder dose to swallow, for I learned yesterday from a member of a very eminent legal firm in New York State and is living there at this moment, but he is of English birth, and occupied a position in the English may. It is true that he hais from New York State and is living there at this moment, but is of English birth, and occupied a position in the English may. Contain the containt of the proper in the containt of the pr The freight on spars from Troy to Boston by rail would not be less than \$55, and it is expected that \$9,000 will be saved by this mode of shipment; that is, of course, if the raft should arrive sarely at Boston. Kafts of timber larger than this are sent down the rivers of Maine every spring, and occasionally are taken from Portland to Boston via the sea. Several lots of timber have been sent to Boston from New York, through the Sound, but old boatmen say that this is the biggest venture yet.

FASHIONS AT CAPE MAY.

Case May Correspondence Philodelphia Press.

We have the traditionally handsome widow at Congress Hall. She hails from San Francisco, and is popularly known as the "California charmer," and, together with her beauty of co, and is popularly known as the "California charmer," and, together with her beauty of form and face, she is playing sad havoc with our beaux. It may be interesting to some of our lady readers to learning of this season's style of dressing. The costumes, as a general thing, boast simplicity rather than elegance. Cape May has always been noted for its extreme latitude in this particular. We have a Baltimore belie here who is thought by many to carry off the palm for tasteful costumes. At a recent hop she was gorgeous in a miracle of ivory-white crepe and duchess lace, draped in front with cascades of lace intermixed with drooping sprays of violets. On another occasion the fair damsel was resplendent in a zephyrlike dress of ciel-bleu crepe, the bodice cut a la Vierge and ornamented with garnitures of silver-wheat ears. A fashion has been invented which meets with general approbation by those of the fair sex who enjoy sea bathing, many of whom experience great discomfiture from the want of support while in the water. Some throw aside all prejudice and adopt the plan of wearing ordinary stays, and it is to these the corset termed "Bains-de-mer" will prove most acceptable. It is about eight or nine inches in depth, and is made of red serge; there are eyelet holes through which are passed strings of the same material. The whalebone is adapted perfectly to the occasion, as it is guaranteed to be made of the genuine article, impervious to rust. Parasols are here, even more than anywhere else, a necessary appendage; very few ladies even think of walking the length of the piazza without one, probably for the reason that the prominent shades now in vogue lend brilliancy to the complexion. We have seen one evidently intended to supersed all others. It has imbedded in the handle a miniature Geneva watch, and is said to keep perfect time. The button which contains the watch is lifted on a hinge by touching a catch spring, and serves as a double purpose for a scent-bottle.

EXTERMINATING POTATO BUGS.

Pittelicia (Mass.) Eagle.

A Lee man has succeeded in effectually exterminating the bugs that infested his potato patch. He first tried Paris green, and for want of a better medium@mixed it with meal, and, thoroughly sprinkling his vines with this company of the property of of a better mediumimized it with meal, and, thoroughly sprinkling his vines with this compound, retired to dream of insect carnage and well-filled potato bins. The next morning he arose early and hastened to his potato lot, but instead of finding the ground covered with bugs he discovered that the meal had been eaten by the chickens, whose dead bodies attested the fatal virtues of this fau. Example at his own stupidity, and more thoroughly determined than before to accomplish the destruction of the pests, he put some of the arsenic in water and carefully sprinkled the plants with the solution; this time, however, with better success, as many of the bugs and a neighbor's pig became victims to the poison. Disastisfied with liquids and powders, he next ried crushing them with his fingers, but at the brits attempt the creature's head shot 'from its body, like a pes from a blow-gun, and striking the minortunate Granger directly in the eye, caused a severe inflammation of that organ and the abandonment of the hand-picking process, in the minor of the hand-picking process, how has looked and commical.

POR SALE-CHEAP, FOUR FIXTURES, CON-TON SALE-CHEAP, FOUR FI

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OF R NUMERO PARTORS AND ACCOMMODATE OF R NUMERO PARTORS AND ACCOMMODATE OF R NUMERO PARTORS AND ACCOMMODATE OF R NUMERO AND ACCOMMODATE OF R NUMERO AC

on Saturdays:
WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer.
154 Twanty-acond-st., near Walash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1000
West Madion-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, Work-Side News Depot, 1
Bine Island-av., corner of Haistend-st.
GEORGE HENRY, BOOKS, Stationery, etc., 220 Dirision-st.
ANTON KROG. News Depot. Stationery, etc., 304
Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st. CITY BEAL ESTATE.

POR SALE—ON MICHIGAN AV., NORTH OF Thirty-seventh-st., 25 or 50 feet, cast front, only \$70 per foot; small cash payment, balance in two years. Address H 60, Tribunc office. POB SALE—CHEAP LOT ON STATE-ST., NEAR T Thirty-ofth; part on time. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 14 Spead's Block. 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CLEAR PROPERTY FOR Ilvery-stable or grocery. Address L K, St. Charles Hole, 15 South Clark-sc.; POR SALE-REAL ESTATE CHARTER—A PER petual lilinois charter—one of two owned by me Ano will sell or exchange my real estate in and near Chicago. Address THOS. B. BEYAN, 154 Lake-st. Chicago. or Washington, D. C.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST LOCATIONS on the shore of Lake Michigan, a brick house, with 15 rooms and all modern improvements, about 5 acres of ground, a brick barn, and a variety of fruit. For further particulars address Box 8, Highland Park. POR SALE—SHO WILL BUY A BEASTIFUL LOT, one block from depoi, at Lagrangs, 7 miss from thicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheaped in property of the property

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-NEBRASKA LANDS-5,000 ACRE good farm lands in Wayne County very cheap THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 14 Speed's Block, 12

TO BENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-THE MOST COMPLETE AND CONVEN-ient houses in the city for the money, now in pro-cess of erection at corner of Monroe and Oakley-sta.; to be ready for occupancy Aug. 20. Plans to be seen at our office. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-\$20 PER MONTH, FINE TWO-STORY and basement brick house. No. 1029 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 West Van Buren-st.

South Side.

TO RENT-HOUSE 374 THIRTIETH-ST., \$12: 787 Thirtieth-st., \$12: main floor 378 Thirtieth-st., \$6: main floor 301 Twenty-first-st., \$4. J. G. EARLE, Hoom 38, 116 Washington-st. TO RENT_ROOMS.

South Side.
O RENT-85 CLARK-ST., HANDSOMELT FURnished front and outside rooms at reasonable price. TO RENT-PLEASANT PRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, at 78 Kast Van Buren-st., cheap. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-NO, 758 MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR Twenty-second-st., nice brick store and basement; asso large brick stable. J. HENRY & JACOB WELL, 146 Dearborn-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Rand dolph-st., near Clark, Room 5 and 6. Established 1856 A DVANCES ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS without removal; money loaned on good collater als. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3. ais. 151 Randolph-st., Room S.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVET.

C Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description as GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (ficensech, 95 East Madison-st. Established 1985).

FOR SALE—2700 NOTE. SECURED BY TRUST-deed; will sell or trade for clear real estate or good personal property. J. B. BEEESE, 156 Washington-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WILSON, 118 Kindolph st., Room S.

MORTGAGE LOANS—35 500. \$2 200. \$1 200 AT S.

MILSON, 118 Ekndolph st., Room S.

MORTGAGE LOANS-S3, 500, 82, 200, 81, 200 AT 8
per cent; large amounts at 7 per cent; 800 at 9
per cent; money in hand. JOHN H. AVERY & CO.,
150 LASAIIe-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, JEWELRY,
diamonds, planos, machinery, warehouse receipts,
any good collaterais. 186 Washington-st., Room 23.

MONEY TO LOAN ON NOTES, DIAMONDS,
watches, merchandise, and all kinds of good security of the control of the c 7 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED off real estate; see our card on first page. TUR-NER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. O PER CENT-MONEY IN SUMS OF \$1,000 AND upwards to loan on Improved farms in Central and Northern Hillinds: DEAN & PATNE, Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

5.000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, 8 PER CENT, NO Commission, on city improved property. E. GRACE, 241 South Clark-st., corner Jackson. TO EXCHANGE. I WILL EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD IMPROVED farm in Whiteside, Ogie, or Lee Counties, 160 acres at Topeka. Kan. Improved, all around it fenced, in a good neighborhood, and good city and suburban lots, all clear, and cash, also house and for in the city, desirable location. Address H 78. Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE-A GOOD STOKEHOUSE AND dwelling in Waldron, Ill., for a small stock of goods. Address D. M. GRAVES, Kentland, Ind.

Address D. M. GRAYES, Kentland, Ind.

WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-A WELL-LOCATED lot near the depot at Jefferson for personal property, pinno or good bugsy and harness preferred; furniture or fine jewelry might do. Address WARREN & BRIDDELL, 623 Chestanut-et, St. Louis, Mo.

\$20,000 TO \$20,000 IN CASH AND CHOICE dry goods, boots and shoess none have noted for general dry goods, boots and shoess none have noted for general dry goods, boots and shoess none have noted for general dry goods. \$20,000 TO \$20,000 IN CASH AND CHOICE \$20,000 Texas lands in exchange for general dry goods, boots and shoes; none but principals address at once G A F, 330 Tremont House, Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

O'N GROVELAND-AV., NEAR THIRTY-FIRSTst.—Rooms looking on the lake, in private family;
terms reasonable. Address H 85, Tribune onice.

685 WA B A S H · A V.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on suite or single, in private
family, with good table. References exchanged.

North Side.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—TWO BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, reasonable terms to the right parties with good reference.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.-First-class board and good rooms. \$1.50 per day; \$5 to \$7 per week; lodgings, 50 cents; sagle meals, 40 cents; rooms, without board, \$2 to \$3 per week. WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer House-Nicely-furnished rooms, with board; day board, \$4 per week.

DOARD—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM WITH Debard for young Lady: private family. North Side preferred; must be reasonable price. Address H 93, Tribune office, stating terms etc.

DOARD—IN THE COUNTRY FOR A BOY 12 prears old. Address H 94, Tribune office.

DOARD—IN THE COUNTRY FOR A BOY 12 prears old. Address H 94, Tribune office.

DOARD—A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD 18 A strictly Christian family within ten minutes' walk of Michigan—av. and Jackson—st. Address Room 64. BOARD WANTED.

A COUPE BOCKAWAY AS GOOD AS NEW; coupe harness; two seated wagonette, platform springs; alie spring buggy—for salescheap. 160 West Monroe-st.

Monroe-st.

POB SALE—UNDER A CHATTEL MORTGAGE, AT auction, on Saturday, Aug. 11, at 11 a. m., at Beal a Dwelles livery barn, 152 West Madison-st.:

1 glass front Clarence carriage.

1 glass front Clarence carriage.

2 acts double carriage harness.

1 sousers-box top buggy (new).

1 full size phacf.on (new).

By order of TRUESDELL & BROWN, mortgagees. WANTED-A GOOD SOUND WORK HORSE, FOR which I will trade a heavy gold vest chain and locket worth \$85. Address C 36, Tribune office. WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS WAGON, HOESK and harness in exchange for a good suburban lot. Address C 7. Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

Inquire at 373 East Division-st., up-stairs.

I F YOU WANT TO BENT A PIANO OR ORGAN,
To to PROSSER'S. Month's rent deducted if purchased. 215 State-st.

BIO MONTHLY WILL BUY A NEW OR SECONDhand plano warranted five years; price \$125 to
\$250. REED'S Temple of Month, 52 Van Burch-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—PORTABLE ENGINES OF 6. 8, 10, 12, 15, and 29-horse power as good as new and complete. Stationary engines of 5 to 6th-bres power, with hollers, all in perfect order: a lot of second hand botting cheap. L. D. Pollakibl, 13 south Canal.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER AND Salesman, Address Box 2101, Quincy, Ill. But WANTED-A FEW PIRST-CLASS COOP ply at N. K. PAIRBANK & CO.'S, and Bisckwell-sts. and Blackwell-six.

WANTED-TAILOB, GOOD PANT GUTTER smarr young man. Reference required. NICOLL the Tailon Clark-st., corner Adams.

WANTED-A GOOD BAKERH FOR SATURDAY. Also a steady obj. good wages: no Sunday work: NAPOLEON & CARSE, corner Thirty-first and State. Employment Agencies.

WANTED-SECTION HANDS AND RAILROAD and farm hands. 238 South Water-st. E. G.

HAIGHT.

Miscollamcon.

WANTED-BY D. APPLETON & CO. ABLE, EXPRIGIONAL CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF WANTED-PATENT-HIGHT SALESMEN TO SELL county rights for the American Fence Co. The best fence made. Excellent chance for live men to make mosey. Inquire at the Company's office, corner washington and Dearborn-st., Room I Portland Block. WANTED-TWO BELL BOYS. CALL AFTER 8 o'clock at office Burke's Hotel, 150 and 142 Madi-WANTED-A GOOD BOY. APPLY AT 132 SOUTE WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASSERS FOR country work. Those who have sought something first-class and profitable and heretofure been disappointed, are requested to make an exceptire and answer this advertisement. Middle-ages and proposed adversion of production of production

WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK in a small private family. Apply at 2522 Went-WANTED-A HANDSOME TRAM OF CARRIAGI horses, young and sound, with good action. Apoli or address Boom 2, 187 Kinzie-st. WANTED—AT THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation, No. 9 Areade-court, a first-class dising-room girl to go to Deksib, ill.
WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENgood cook, washer, and ironer; situation permanent;
pay prompt; references required. Apply at 514 South
Park-av. WANTED-A GOOD, NEAT, RELIABLE GIRL, that is capable of helping to do the cooking, weak-ing, and ironing for a small family, can apply to 302 West Jackson-st.

WANTED-A GOOD STEADY GIRL FOR SEC-ond work, at 247 East Indiana-st. Come early and be ready for work.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK TO COOK AND DO general housework. Apply at 1019 Michigan-av.

MANTED-A GOOD PIANO PLAYER AND SING-er for saloon; lady preferred. Apply at 139 shall Madison-st., in biasement. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WASTED-BY A YOUNG MAN (AGE
20) to work in store, office, or commission-house;
best of references as to housety and capability. Please
address D U N, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED
24, has kept books, is a good draughtenean, will do
anything to get an honest living. Address H 87, Tribune other. Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in a small private family. Cell as 158 South Park-ay.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN to cook, wash, or from; private or boarding-house. Please call after 12 o'clock at 762 South State-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work or general housework. Address 354 Division-44. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work. Inquire at 944 South Dearborn at.

SITUATION WANTED-BY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework or second work. Call Friday at No. 57 Twenty-eighth-st., near Michigan-av. SITUATION WANTED-WITH A RESPECTABLE family for a smart girt of 15, good reference can be given. Apply, for one work, at No. 121 Twenty-fifth-st. fithest,

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRL

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRL

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT CANA
CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT CANA
Glassifit do general housework in a small private

family; will give good rejerence. Call at 686 State-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG GIRL TO DO second work and sewing, or take care of children in private family on North Side. Please call at 119 on articles of the second services of the s Ontario-si.

OITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDE GIRL TO DO housework in a small American family. Please call at 130 rownsend-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A DANISH GIRL IN A small family for general housework. 120 West Eric at.

Laundresses.
SITUATION WANTED-TO TAKE WASHING AT home, or to go out by the day. Apply at 102 Haut-

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED - GOOD FIRST-CLASS.
Spris for private families, hotels, or boarding-houses, can always be found at the employment account of Mrs. HECKER, 1164 State-st., near Twenty-fifth. BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE OUTFIT OF ONE OF the oldest wholesale jeweiry houses in the city: fixtures are as good as new and goods are first-class. Must be sold, as I am going to California. JOHN G. ASHLE-MAN, 188 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—STEAM GRAIN ELEVA-tor, 25,000 bushels capacity: No. 1 locality: mop this year large. NELSON & CARIE, 70 LaSalic-st., Room & Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT; best location in_city, cheng. Address H 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STEAM PLANING MILL, COMPLETE and in good order, with ample dock facilities; yard track and switches, horses, wagons, etc.; will exchange for other good clear property. Address C. L. CURILER, 422 and 464 West Monroest.

AND MALE-RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE IN City of 4,000 inbabisants in Illinois. Easy terms, Good trade. Splendid opportunity. Address H St. Tribune office.

FOR SALE-THE BALANCE OF A STOCK OF Ciothing dry goods, notions, and militarry goods, very low for eash or half cash and half real estate. Address H SS, Tribune office. POR SALK-THE RIGHT FOR THE STATE OF Hillinois for a very valuable pasent. Will sell cheap for cash. Counties have been sold for from \$150 to \$200. Address FW W. Box 101, Lockport, Hill WANTED-YOUNG MAN AS PARTNER WIT \$50; can make \$10 perday. Call at the Barb House, Causi and Randolph-sts., Room 31, at 9 a. m.

MISCELLANEOUS, MISCELLANEOUS,

A. J. DEXTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOOM G. A. Tribane Building, New York. Advice free. No fee uniess successful. All correspondence strictly confidential. Terms lower than the lowest. Consult your own interest by writing to me.

A. St. Chicago. Advice free: no fee unless successful; 13 yrs signriefice. Correspondence confidential.

Diamonds sert in the most Durable and Javierly Manufacturer, 70 Madison-st., Southwest corner of State, up one flight.

O'NE, THREE. AND FIVE-CENT PIECES TO BE had at the Chicago Saving; Institution, 134 Dearborn-st., corner of Madison.

W. ANTED-CARPENTER WORK TO THE AMOUNT of \$200; vill pay \$10 per day until paid. Address Heo, Tribune.

W. ANTED-TO BUY-A 15-BALL POOL-TABLE, 139 East Madison-st.

WANTED-A GOOD SECOND-HAND SAPE Chesp for cash. Address JOHN LONG, 139 East Madison-st.

W. ANTED-A GOOD SECOND-HAND SAPE chesp for cash. Address O P. Burke's Hotel.

\$5.000 est in a well-established, paying business, where advertiser can be actively employed; responsible parties only need reply, stating business; best reference given and required. Address in confidence. H73. Tribune office.

LOST AND POUND.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost A Young Man about is Years Old.
Lost A Young Man about is Years Old.
Lost A Holm in the cold that little; has not been seen since Smalay isn't by his people. Smal information to THEO. COOK, 196 North Morgan-st.

Lost From Barn Of 942 Prankir. Av., A Lyoung white and brown-colored hunding dog, wearing a leader collar, and answering the name "Leo." Anyone returning the same will be liberally rewarded.

Lost Skiw ARD—A RED COW 1971A ROPE On the borns. The above reward will be paid for her return to 34 John's blace.

Lost A Ladies Large Shell Cambo H. Good-rich, jeweier, so Madison-st. campa. between Lags Good-rich's stors will be satisfy rewarded to the story of the satisfy rewarded by hearing the satisfy rewarded by hearing the satisfy rewarded by hearing the Shell Shell Cambo H. Good-rich stors will be satisfy rewarded by hearing the satisfy rewarded by hearing the Shell Shell Cambo H. Good-rich of the cold of the satisfy rewarded by hearing the Shell Shell Cambo H. Good Shell Sh

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ddress The Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta. Chicago, rders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Eva-there for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE AT Eva-

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. et. between State and Dearborn. "S dames Meek, Maye, Price, etc.; Mes

Hooley's Theatre. street, between Clark and LaSalle. En-the Union-Square Company. "Smike." leron, Jewott, Sylvester, etc.; Mesara.

Adelphi Theatre.
treet, corner of Dearborn. "The Lan
" Mesdames Hight, Stone, French, et
on, Blaisdell, Wells, etc.

OME LODGE. No. 508, A. F. & A. M.—Regula munication at hall, 144 Twenty-second-st., thi asy evening. Aug. 10, at 8 o'clock. Business or ortance and work. Every member is expected tresent. By order of the Masice. R. Z. HERRICK, Sec'y,

WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 100, A. F. and A. M.— Regular Communication this (Friday) evening, at Ma-nucle Hall, No. 78 Monroe-st. Work on F. C. Degree. Fatting brethren cordially invited. J. C. HOWELL, Sec'y.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, with a fair volume of business. Mess pork closed 22½@25c per brl higher, at \$13.35 for September and \$13.25 for October. Lard closed 71/2c per 100 lbs higher, at \$8.70 for September and \$8.75 for October. Mests were September and \$3.75 for October. Meats were steadier, at 4½c for loose shoulders and 6½c for do short ribs. Lake freights were active and firm, at 3½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was dull and irregular. Wheat closed 1½c higher, at \$1.08% for August and \$1.01% for September. Corn closed ½c higher, at 45½c for August and 45½c for september. Oats closed easier, at 24%c for cash and 24%c for September. Hye was firmer, at 56c. Barley closed firm, at 67c for new No. 2 seller September. Hogs were moderately active and lower, closing steady, at \$4.75@5.15. Cattle were quiet and steady, with sales at \$2.50@5.70 for poor to extra. Sheep were firm, at \$3.00@4.75. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.25 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks were worth 941@95 cents or the dollar in New York yesterday.

Five thousand dollars have been pror by the leading railroads to the Com gaged in raising funds in aid of the Second egiment. The interest manifested by the mmunity in the welfare of this organization is a compliment well deserved by the

Secretary Sherman is understood to have fixed up for early delivery his Ohio speech on the currency question. Nobody knows now what he will have to say, and there is a possibility, suggested by the currency plank in the Ohio Republican platform, that nobody will know any more about it after he has

Of course the County Cor missioners are at liberty to build their b alf of the Court-House dome, and raise a split doughnut sort of a monument to their imbeculity and avarice. But the Council say the matter e, and that under no stances must "he municipal half of the doughnut be raised to the aggrandizement of the Bing ar d the despoiling of the taxpayer.

Appr hensions are felt in the Post-Office Department of a general strike among the resent month. Information of such an intention has been received from variou sources, and assurances to the contrary by railroad officials are not regarded as entirely reliable. It has been demonstrated that railroad managers don't always know when a strike is about to happen.

By the adoption of a resolution directing be Corporation Counsel to enjoin the building of the city's portion of the Court-House dome, the Council has temporarily paralyzed the County Board. It is plain that the City Treasury is not in a condition to assist in any steal that will draw heavily on its rev enues, and in striking at the root of a huge expense in the buil ing of a costly and airy thing, the Council has done a most exc lent piece of work.

An effort to destroy the most valuab perquisite of the Alderman, by depriving him of the right to establish his friends and nts in office, has failed most mise The Judiciary Committee of the cil reported in favor of punishing any member who should recommend a man for official preference. It was promptly disposed of as an endeavor to, as a me pressed it, "make preachers in long-tail coats out of Aldermen."

ted to lease the Adelphi Theatre have consented to lease the Adelphi Thestr to Mr. J. H. HAVERLY, under certain restrict tions which will aid rather than retard th efforts of that gentleman to establish an ex-cellent theatre. In leasing the premises for a paying amount to a responsible tenant, the Board have, under the circumstances, acted wisely, the city being in no position to under take the expense of fitting the building up tor a public library and for the use of the

The Council Committee on Judiciary have reported the obvious fact that there is no law authorizing the borrowing of money for an increase of the police force, and have offered the infocuous substitute that the or-dinance providing for the increase take effect the money is raised, or when public ited citizens are ready to defray the ex pense. This measure will unques develop the whereabouts of those men who have been ready to subs amount necessary for the arming and mounting of a prodigious corps of police. ious corps of pol

If, as stated by a correspondent, the lum-er manufacturers seriously contemplate the istribution of their lumber direct from their dockage, insurance, and labor have

plan of drying upon and shipping direct from their premises, instead of incurring the expense and vexation contingent upon the use of Chicago as a market, and the prop strike of the "shovers," to go into Monday, seems to have suggest the dealers new grounds for abandonin Chicago, and leaving their discontented em ployes to shift for themselves.

Canada is anxious to afford the United States every possible facility for the immediate extradition of Citizen SITTING BULL who is now an unwelcome sojourner in the Dominion. Very naturally the United States is in no great hurry about it-noth ing like such a hurry as Canada seems to b in. Citizen Bull is said to meditate a coalition with Citizen Joseph, with a view to making things in the far Northwest what the market reporters would quote as "active and unsteady."

Mr. Robeson will long be remembered by the officers of the navy; indeed, present indications are that they will never forget him.
The money which should have been paid them for April, May, and June is not to be found, having been diverted from the pur-pose for which it was appropriated in accordance with Secretary Roneson's peculiar policy of making good one deficiency by creating another. The peculiar hardship in this case is the uncertainty whether the officers will ever get the overdue pay, and the consequent extortions they are compelled to submit to by brokers who advance the money and take

A. B. CORNELL, Naval Officer of New York, and Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is a unit on the proposition that he is a "biger man" than the President. He says he will not resign either office, but proposes to hold both until relieved. This chalenge affords A. B. Connell an opportunity to bring himself temporarily before the general public, which heretofore has manifested perfect indifference as to whether he liked the President's order or not. The old story of the bull and the locomotive, rather than the familiar legend of the bull in the china shop, is brought to mind by Mr. CORNELL's rumored intention.

Referring to the recent expose in this paper of the villainous career of the Protec tion Life Insurance Company, we desire to say that recent investigations prove that a case of mistaken identity led to conclusions on the part of this paper not warranted by the facts. On Saturday evening, Maj. ROBERT M Woods, of the Lusurance Department, called at this office to give certain information for which we had telegraphed to the Auditor, and was mist ken for Martin Ryan, the Actuary of the Protection Life Insurance Com pany. Our present information justifies us saying that no blame should attach to Maj. Woods on account of any delay in the prosecution of the Company, and that his course in reference to it meets the heartiest approval of the Auditor and all connected with the case on the part of the Depart ment.

The Maine Republican Convention has some and gone, and Mr. Blaine's plan of operations for the Presidential campaign has been outlined. The Implacables were in the ascendency, and the gospel of sectional hate, so ably expounded by Maine's political Messiah, was accepted as the orthodox standard of faith. Mr. Falaine was not so foolish a to bite out a piece bigger than he could subsequently chew, and so he directed his Convention to abstain from making an oper declaration of war upon the Southern policy of the Administration; neither would he permit anything which savored of indorsement. He wanted peace for the present so therefore the Convention contented itself with sailing into the South on general principles, together with a casual allusion to the surrency, land-grants, subsidies, a protective tariff, etc. The time has gone by when the Presidency could be climbed into upon such ladder as this

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

to hold the Republican party of the United States to a responsibility for its non-support of the Resumption act as a party measure. Among other things it said:

Imong other things it saud:

Now, without going back to the origin of the Renamption act or questioning the motives of its
framers, it must be admitted that it was the strongnoint in the Republican position last year. true that all mention of it was deliberately ex cluded from the platform, and that the allusion to the duty of returning to specie payments was very vague and indefinite. But Mr. HAYES was very outspoken in his letter of acceptance, and the Re-publican press was no less so as to the solemn duty of resuming on the day named.

This is altogether unwarranted. The Re-

publican party has never indorsed the Resumption act, nor has it indorsed or adopted any date for the resumption of specie payments, nor has it indorsed any mode of resumption—either the funding of greenbacks or their redemption with gold. On all these subjects the Republican party is uncommitted. The party has declared that the debt of the United States, including the meenbacks, is a national obligation which must not be disregarded, and that the national faith is pledged to its payment in the coin of the country. It is also committed in favor of a return to specie payments as soon as the same can be done without damage or disturbance to the business and gen-eral interests of the country. The Republican Convention which met at Cincinnati in 1876 had this subject directly before it. The whole Conrention knew that the so-called Resumption act was incomplete; that when it passed it was purely sentimental legislation intended to direct public attention to the subject of specie resumption. It was known at Cininnati that when the act passed it was the purposeto supplement it with additional leg-islation, and that until such legislation was had, the act was impracticable,-incapable of being carried into execution. So, when the platform was considered, no mention of any kind whatever was made of the Resumption act in the platform, and it was in no sense regarded as a measure of the Re-publican party, or to be advocated as a party neasure. It was as strongly oppose some Republicans as it was supported thers. The Convention, therefore it altogether in the platform. One of the delegates, however, unwilling to submit to this contemptuous treatment of a subject in which he had considerable interest, moved to strike out the fourth resolution and sub-

stitute therefor the following :

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to pro r carrying out the act known as the Resum t of Congress, to the end that the resum

This resolution was rejected by an almost nous vote. The Convention thus deof its policy. While the Republican party larations of its Conventions, the Nation is equally at fault in its reference to the letter Mr. HAYES. In his letter of acceptance

Mr. Hayes used this language:

It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from irredeemable paper currency with its fluctuations of value, is one of the gree obstacles to the revival of confidence and business. obstacles to the revival of confidence and business, and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be removed in but one way—the resumption of specie payments. But the longer the instability of our money system is permitted to continue, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. If elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

Gov. Havre, it will be seen, never re-

Gov. HAYES, it will be seen, never referred to the Resumption act; he did not then, any more than any other person, re-gard that act as capable of being carried into execution; on the contrary, he asserte that it would be the duty of Congress egislate on the subject of specie resumption, and he promised to co-operate with Congress to that end.

The Republican party has neven been committed to the execution of the Resump-tion law, and therefore is not open to any charge of bad faith if that act be modified by the repeal of the date named for resumpion. The fact that leading Republican pa pers are opposing the enforcement of that act and demanding its repeal seems to the *No-*tion to be perfidy on the part of those papers o the Republican party. All the Democra and the Democratic papers in New York and other Eastern States that supported Mr. Tu-DEN and opposed Mr. HAYES are clamoring for the enforcement of the Resumption act and for the establishment of an exclusive gold currency. Have these become advo-cates of a Republican party measure? or are they not, as the Nation is, the organs of a cial interest, -the attorneys of the Shyock class?

RAILROAD EMPLOYES IN FRANCE. res adopted by an Austrian railway com pany (which have been in successful operation for nearly twenty years) for improving the condition of their employes, attaching them more permanently to the service of the Company, and providing assistance in case ss, and pension in case of death o acspacity from long service. The Eastern Railway of France, one of the great corpo rations of that country, which has receipt amounting to \$20,000,000 annually, has a system equally thorough and admirable, which is described in a pamphlet recently issued by the Railroay Gazette, and made u from certain lectures delivered by the Manager of the Eastern Railway before the French School of Bridges and Highways in

The Eastern Railway system begins t the beginning by recruiting its mployes from among men whose previous areer has shown them to be sober and industrious, and then making promotions, as acancies occur, according to efficiency and term of service. 'This system is now in operation on all the French railways. The employes are graded, and there is never an apment to a higher grade of a person wh as not been in the employ of the Company in some inferior capacity. The admission of new employes is thus confined to the lowest grades of the service, so that the railroad business is learned thoroughly by all to whom its administration is intrusted. The plan is the more feasible because of the prac tice of selecting the new employes, as far a ossible, from the children of the old employes, while they are still young men; many of them, indeed, begin as mere boys in the capacity of essengers or attendants. The judicial secords of France assist the Company in protecting itself against vicious characters, since any previous bad conduct can be traced immediately when application for employment is made. Women are largely employed as ticket-sellers, and they have proved themselves quick, accurate, and poite. The wives and daughters of railroad employes are given the preserence; and, in the case of the smaller stations where the train-master acts also as ticket-seller, an extra allowance of from \$60 to \$140 a year is made to his wife for assisting him. are also employed as gate-keepers at streetcrossings on the grade, and the trackmen's

wives are generally selected. Owing to the variation in the extent of usiness, the employes are divided into two classes, viz.: the "commissioned men," who are regularly and permanently attache to the service, and the "ordinary men," who are engaged by the day, week, or month. This establishes a reward for good behavior and earnest application from the first, as the hope of a commission, a uniform and peranent tenure, inspires every man who enters the temporary service. This system of reward is kept up in various ways. Thus the foremen and under-foremen, the station gang-men, the switchmen and under-switch en, and so on, are divided into several classes, with a difference of \$10 a year in th pay of each class. The same system entend to conductors, train-agents, clerks, and other employes. Economy is promoted by a certain money-allowance for station-supplies to the agents, train-supplies to the conductors ery, pencils, etc., to the clerks, out of which they can provide what is necessary and make a small saving for themselve if they are careful. Some difference in pay is also made between those who live in large cities, where the cost of living is more considerable, and those who live in the smalle towns. Employes are also given advantage in commutation-tickets for their famili and reduced rates for the transportation of their supplies. Reasonable allowance made for the repayment of counterfeit money and for ind nifying those who han dle large amounts of money. It is also th custom to issue monthly orders, in which special acts of probity and devotion to the Company's service are publicly acknowl edged; regular gratuities are granted every year to those who have not been punish furing that time, and special grat quently made for exceptional services great energy in case of a blockade, fire or other accident. All the employe are uniformed; the Company assume two-thirds of the expense of clothing, and 3 per cent of the wages is re tained for the remainder. Thus in 1865 1,696 men were uniformed at an expense of \$99,034, of which the employes paid \$31,061 and the Company \$67,973. A certain leave of absence is granted every year, and pro-vision made for the allowance of pay and part-pay during illness, according to the time furnishing of coal at a fixed and low price the furnishing of cold drinks in summer an

bread rises to an extraordinary point, are also features of the system.
All that has been described so far is done the Company itself : the further pro-

hot drinks in winter to the laboring men,

and a monthly indemnity when the price of

furnished by the joint efforts of the Com pany and the employes.

There is a "Provident Fund" and a "Pension Fund."

For the Provident Fund, the employes pay monthly 1 per cent of their salary, which may be increased on extraordinary occa but must never exceed 2 per cent; the Com pany always pays into this fund an amount equal to the aggregate assessment on all the employes. Out of the "Provident Fund" a sick or disabled employe receives half his wages, beginning from the time when the Company ceases to pay him full wages, which the Gompany pays during the first two months of illness or disability. This half-pay, the medicines, physicians, and nursing, the hospital expenses, expenses for trips to watering-places, funeral expenses, and con-tributions to families of deceased members, form the chief drafts upon the "Provider Fund." Of course, the administration o this fund is protected by strict regulations under the immediate supervision of the officers and physicians of the Company.

The "Pension Fund" is distinct from the "Provident Fund." It is made up by an ssessment of 2 per cent on the salaries of employes and a contribution from the Company equal to the aggregate of the assess-ments. The minimum age of a retiring pensioner is 50 years, and the minimum period of service 20 years. The funds ar ispensed on the Tontine plan. A pension er's proportion of the fund is determined by dividing the sum of salaries earned by him during his whole term of service by the sum of the salaries received by the whole force during the same term, and multiplying the result by the amount in the fund, which rields the amount on which an annuity i paid. The annuity must never exceed, how ever, the sum of \$1,200 a year; and if the settlement shows a larger sum than this, the surplus reverts to the fund. The pension applies in the case of death after ter years of service; it is then so divided that the widow receives one-half and the ninor children one-half, or, in case of the death or second marriage of the widow, the deceased employe's children get the benefit of the annuity till they severally come of age. When employes are dismissed on account of the abolition of their positions before the term of service expires which entitles them to the pension, they are entitled to the restoration of what they have paid into the fund but when they are discharged for cause they have no claim on their contributions. The fund is administered by the operating officers and the Directors of the Company, and an account is rendered the Council of Adminis tration every three months.

M. Jackin, the manager of the Eastern Railway, has furnished tables showing the term of service in the various departments and branches, which prove that this system has exerted a direct influence on the perma nency of the staff. The great majority of the train-masters, conductors, passenger and freight, brakemen of both classes, foremen and sub-foremen of engine-houses engineers, and firemen have been in the employ of the Company over five years, and their term of service ranges from that to more than twenty-five years. The entire corps feel identified with the welfare of the road, and the system is worthy of the attention of our leading railroad managers in America.

THE ATTACK ON SECRETARY SCHURZ. Mr. James G. Blaine, fighting the Admin-istration behind the cloak of "Gail Hamil-TON," has been reinforced in his attack upon the Hon. Carl Schurz by Mr. William H. KEMBLE, of Philadelphia, the author of that precious scheme of corruption which has become infamously famous as "Addition, Divis ion, and Silence." The former rehearses with tiresome garrulity through three or four columns the old played-out campaign speeches for money; and the latter takes bout equal space to establish the irrelevant fact that Mr. SCHURZ received pay for his services in the Pennsylvania campaign of 1868, during which time he was a candidate for United States Senator.

There is no use in wasting space or time to liscuss with either of his malicious assailant the question whether Mr. Schuzz received pay for his political speeches or not. Gran that he did, what then? Is there anything wrong in it? Is there anything corrupt in it? Is it not a matter of business, conduct ed openly and fairly? Was not the laborer worthy of his hire? If Mr. SCHUBZ employed his time, his labor, and his brains to get a gang of Pennsylvania politicians into office, ought they not to pay for it? There is no allegation that he did not perform his part of the contract. that he did not work intelligently, ably, and powerfully, or that he did not meet the exectations of those who engaged his services to the very letter. We presume there was campaign fund in Pennsylvania. What was the purpose of it, if not to pay for political services? If ticket-peddlers, musicians, and other employes necessary to conduct an election were paid, why should not every speaker who was too poor to give his time and labor for the benefit of officeholders b paid also? There is no corruption in this There is no sale of principles. There is no scheme of "addition, division, and silence." such as those with which this precious Philadelphia corruptionist is familiar. The insinuation that Mr. Schurz was a candidate for Senator at this time is as mean as it malicious. Mr. Schuzz was not a candidate for Senator from Pennsylvania. He was a citizen of Missouri, and therefore all the more deserving of pay, in that he was away from home and neglecting his own interests to subserve those of greedy office-seekers in Pennsylvania.

Admitting all that his malicious enemier allege, Mr. Schuzz has been guilty of receiving pay for services publicly, openly, and fairly performed according to contrac It is just as well known to these cowardly assailants as to every one else that Mr. SCHUBZ was poor and had a family to support at the time when he performed thes services. He could have made a handson living by lecturing; but the Republican party demanded his services, campaign after campaign, in such an imperative and persistent manner that he felt obliged to give them. They called upon him so often and so vociferously, from one end of the country to the other, that his time was almost wholly absorbed in stump-speaking to aid office-seekers. He gave the party infinitely more than it ever gave him. Did any one expect that he was to contribute his time to accommodate others, his own income mean while being cut off? Why do not these ene mies of Mr. Schuzz refer to the fact that he has never sold his principles, and that he has never been engaged in those pe-culiar operations of "addition, division, and by which such corruptionists as KEMBLE can make money? Why do they not refer to his battle against Grantism, in which he fought for his principles and re-

preferring to pay his way out of his ow lean pockets? Why do they forget his gree work in Ohio in 1875, for which he refused to take pay? The attack upon Secretary Schuzz is not only illogical, but malicious; not only malicious, but dishonest. Admitting all they allege, their shafts fall short of the mark by their own feebleness. The assault is only the attempted revenge of corruptionists who waxed fat under GRANT'
Administration, and now find their avenue for plunder endangered by Civil-Service Reform. It does not lessen the meanness, malice, cowardice, and dishonesty of this revenge that it is impotent.

THE SON-IN-LAW'S CATTLE. The correspondence between BLUE JEANS
WILLIAMS and the President during the recen strike shows the butternut-breeched Governo of Indiana to be a politic man. When rail road travel in Indiana was completely suspended and everything was in possession of the mob; when the freight of Western mer chants and the produce of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota was forcibly detained at Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, and other important railroad centres, by rioters with whom BLUE JEANS was in sympathy, and the community began to demand that the embargo should be raised, and that freight and passengers should be allowed transit through the State, the crafty mobocrat and riot-sympathizer sought to do a double stroke of business,—first, in silencing the popular demand, and second, in making a point against the General Government for future reference. On the 20th of July he sent the following dispatch to the President:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 26 .- To the President Washington, D. C.: In view of the threate iomestic violence growing out of the railroa trike, I request that authority be at once given t he commandant of the arsenal to render me all the aid possible in preserving the public peace.

JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

Of course the animus of the crafty BLUE JEANS in sending this informal dispatch was to commit the Administration to the charge of sending United States troops into Indians without the authority for so doing that is conferred upon the Administration by the Constitution, and then making political capital out of it as a gross violation of ional provisions and of the rights of States. The President re erred the document to the Secretary of War, who quietly threw it into the waste basket, and then administered a figurative kick to BLUE JEANS in the follow ing dispatch:

Washington, D. C., July 26.—Gov. James D. Williams, Indianapolis, Ind.: In the absence of a formal call upon the President, under the Constitution and statutes, for military aid in suppressing domestic violence, the Federal troops can only be used in protecting the property of the United State and enforcing the process of Federal Courts.

There is a little episode in this affair that

Secretary of War.

hould not be lost. BLUE JEANS has a sonn-law, and at the time of the strike the son n-law had a train-load of cattle road-bound near Indianapolis by BLUE JEANS' friends Alarmed for the safety of his cargo, the sonin-law apprised BLUE JEANS, who at once, like a dutiful father-in-law, gave him a paper certifying that he was his son-in-law, expressing the affectionate hope that the strikers would allow him to take his cattle to St. Louis. Armed with this document, his son-in-law waited upon the ringleaders, who at once allowed him to go on with his cattle. From this it appears that BLUE JEANS had no scruples in detaining the whole traffic and traveling public of the West that go through Indiana, provided his son-in-law's business was not interfered with. Having aid himself under obligations to the mob, of course he could not turn round and show his ingratitude by ordering out the militia to protect public property which was considerappears that he was not averse to selling himself out for a train-load of cattle. The son-in-law must be provided for, even if suffer and its merchants lose thousands upon thousands of dollars. Even the sovreign rights of the State of Indiana may be invaded, but the son-in-law's cattle must go through to St. Louis. Millions for the BLUE JEANS cattle-train, but not one cent for the merchants of the West. Men, women, and children, eager to get to their homes, may be forcibly held in Indianapolis by a mob, but the son-in-law's cattle must go through. For all this there must come a day of reckor ing. When that time comes, the people of Indiana will remember how in the time of danger and disaster this pusillanimous sympathizer with rioters interposed no protest against the destruction of property, the de tention of travel, the waste of longing to Western merchants, the menac to society, the invasion of personal rights They will remember that in all that time

law's cattle to go on undisturbed. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Times writes from Scranton of the strike of

nterposed no objection to the action of the

rioters after they had allowed his son-in-

he miners: The threat that grass will grow in the mi water flow from the mouths of the shafts before reely indulged in, and the heart would be calloundeed that could not in a measure sympathiz with these men for a peaceable resistance after visiting their homes and hearing the stories of the sufferings which they and their little ones endure even when they are at what is called work. My eyes fill with tears as I write when I recall the wretchedness which encountered me on every han-to-day in a miners' settlement which I visited rest of this city.

There is very little doubt that the condi

ion of the coal-miners at Scranton, and in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania gen erally, is very deplorable, but how is it to be bettered by the destruction of the mines? There are too many coal-miners for the de mand. The consumption of hard coal has fallen off heavily within a few years; millions of tons less are now consumed than be fore the panic. The demand for anthracite coal for making iron and steel has fallen of greatly, and for many other purposes the consumption has been reduced. In the meanwhile the number of miners has not been reduced. They still swarm through the anthracite regions by surplus thousands. If the companies were to set all those men at work, they could not sell the coal dug out, and consequently could not pay the men. What are coal companies to do? They hire every man for whose coal production they can find sale. How can they or the miners compel people to buy more coal than is needed? Who shall judge of the amount needed,—the consum who buys or the producer who selis? Are the community to be forced to purchase more coal than they can use? Suppose the striking coal-miners at Scranton de nines or fill them up with water so that they can probably never be pumped out or worked "Capital," will then be killed. Will that se-

workmen, who will give them work and wages? The depth and grossness of ig-norance those coal-strikers exhibit in making such threats is most amazing; it is a sicken-ing spectacle of barbarism in the latter quarter of the nineteenth century, and in a and dotted over with school-hou

SOUTH CAROLINA'S MOSES.

We presume it will no longer be regarded as disloyalty to the Republican party to treat as an acknowledged fact that severs of the Southern States were outrageously plundered by many of the men who used the Republican party merely to secure the negro vote and gain control of the offices while a large proportion of the native whites were still disfranchised. We may even go so far now as to suggest that the greatest politics unkindness ever done the negro race since its emancipation was done by the men who were elevated to office by their vote, and then proceeded to bring the Republican party, and especially the blacks, into dis-grace and political defeat by a system of plunder. Indeed, we venture even the exression of a gratification that some of the nen engaged in this disreputable and criminal business may yet be brought to justice The country needs some more examples of the fact that punishment of official thieves possible under our form of Government

and it had better come late than never. These thoughts are suggested by the ar-rest in South Carolina of ex-Gov. Moszs and some of his former associates in the State Government, who are now under bonds to await trial for various misappropriations of the public moneys. The crimes of Moses, it he be found guilty, cannot be directly charged up against the carpet-baggers, as he, like his father (former Chief-Justice of the State and recently deceased), were native South Carolinians; but all the crimes against the Southern States and the taxpayers under the continuance of the Republican party's rule were indirectly the outgrowth of a systematic emigration to the South to trade upon the votes of the negroes and use them for personal gain at the cost of the taxpay-

ers. There is no way in which the Republican party can so quickly rid itself of the odium that followed these public abuses at the South under the cover of its name a by encouraging every fair and lawful effort to apprehend and punish the individuals who were guilty of them.

The charge against ex-Gov. Moszs is a very clear one. It is alleged that, when Speaker of the South Carolina Assembly, he issued twenty-four warrants on the the State Treasury for the payment in all of \$11,455, the persons in whose favor they were drawn not having performed the services or furnished the supplies specified. Most of these warrants were in favor of men said to be clerks, messengers, and porters in the em-ploy of the South Carolina Assembly. If Moses was involved in any general system of official plunder, it is probable that these warrants were merely incidental, and have been selected because they are more easy of proof than other cases. It is only fair to Moses, however, to state that he made no effort to escape arrest, but on the contrary professed himself anxious to have the in-

vestigation which will follow. Among the other ex-officials of South Carolina who are either fugitives from justice or under honds to await trial are the following: Jones, who was Clerk of the Lower House at the time Moses was Speaker; ex-Speaker LEE (colored); WHITTEMORE, the cadetbroker; LESLIE, formerly Land-Commission er; ex-Treasurers PARKER and CARDOZA; the last four have all fled. These recent arrests and prosecutions are the result of the inves tigations of a committee of the South Caro lina Legislature which has been engaged in looking into the old abuses.

PERMINAL CHARGES AND FACILIT

NEW YORK. About the only thing of which Chicago and the Northwest have now a right to complain in the shipment of Western products, via New York, direct to Europe, are the charges for handling them in that city. The warnings of THE TRIBUNE for many years past, and the loss of trade which the New York merchants have been forced to admit as the result of extortionate freight-charges, and the sharp competition of other cities, and of the railroad lines leading to the have brought the mercantile and commerci classes of New York to a realizing sense of the dangers that threaten to weaken, if not to destroy, their commercial supremacy. The exorbitant tolls on the Erie Canal have been reduced, and, for other reasons not necessary to specify here, freights to the seaboard for several months past have ruled at very low figures,lower than ever before, and lower, perhaps than any one ever expected to see them be-fore the Welland Canal is enlarged, and vessels of 1,200 tons can pass freely by that route to the ocean. By lake and canal, including elevator-charges here, the range for corn has been from 81 to 131 cents; and, by all rail, 184 to 194. According to the figures made by several of the best-informed Railway Presidents for us some years ago, these railway-charges are about as low as they claimed freights could be afforded on a louble-track freight-road, built in the most to New York. Hence the farmers and business-public have not much more to expec from a further reduction in transit-charges, and they will be fortunate if they can be maintained at about present figures. Millions of dollars literally have been saved to our people by the low rates of freights which

have ruled for the past few months.

The commerce of New York in Western products has long since outgrown the facilities for handling them. Hence a system of expansion has gradually fastened itself upon that community; and so long and so remorselessly has it been carried on, that th classes who control it seem to think they have acquired an inalienable right to liv and fatten upon it forever. Ald. Cowreye in a debate on a petition to the Commo Council of New York from the Cheap Trans portation Association and several leading ommercial bodies, to have freight-cars run on the Belt Railway by steam dummies from 9 o'clock in the evening to 8 o'clock in the morning, stated that "The truckmen increased the tax on the commerce of New York not less than \$26,000,000,-that being the extra cost for hauling freight under the present system." Not less than 30,000 mer chants were represented in the petition from the Chamber of Commerce, the Produc Exchange, the Importers' and Grocers Board of Trade, and the Cheap Transporta tion Association; and, with such a body of men, thoroughly impressed with the necessity of relieving their trade from the \$26,000,000 of extortionate charges on the handling of their freight, it may reasonably be hoped that some means will be devised to effect so large a saving to the business of the country.

That many of the citizens of New York

understand this subject, as well as West shippers, is proved by the arguments they use to effect a reduction of terminal charges. The Cheap Transportation Association, in an address to the Board of Aldermen, dated July 17, says:

High rates of cartage at this port have diverted, and are constantly diverting, thousands of tonsof merchandise to Philadelphia and Baltimore which, under equal expense, would come to this port and furnish employment to laborers in handling them. Many New York firms, to our knowledge, are continually importing goods destined for the West through the other ports named soicly on this access.

In the debate on the subject in the Conn.

cil, Ald. Cowlang said truly:

Imported articles could be bought cheaper in Chicago, Baltimore, and Boston, than in this city, because of the injury to New York trade caused by poor terminal facilities. The city had been losing its commerce year by year. Ald HOWLAND said :

New York was behind every other large city in the Union in this matter. The Metropolis must re-tain its commercial supremacy or become a second-

It has not been the fault of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE that these facts have been ignored for years past by the merchants and leading men of New York. We have tried to make them understand that their extortionate terminal charges, Custom-House stealings, and the interest on their vast debt of mo than \$150,000,000, stolen mainly by the Tammany robbers, would in a few years more drive the commerce of the country to rival seaboard cities. Now that freights have been so reduced that some profit is left to Western producers and shippers, let the other obstacles to the trade and prosperity of New York as far as possible be removed, and she may regain much, if not all, that she has confer lost. We have read attentively the objecions in the report of the Committee against the use of the Belt Railway as desired by the petitioners, and it must be conceded that some of them have great force; but, if they must control in the matter, some other means must be devised to save the commerce of New York from the extortionate termina charges which now lie like an incubus upon t. The country will not for any consider ble period tamely submit to throw away at least \$26,000,000 yearly upon her truckmen, without any corresponding benefit. New York must stop this, or the West will surely seek an outlet for her commerce through.

remacy is once lost, it is gone forever. The Detroit Post undertakes to defend its attack on Judge DRUMMOND because he was not nore severe in his sentences on the strikers. It says:

other seaboard cities; and, when her su-

strikers. It says:

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE apparently thinks that the State law of Illinois, passed last winter, which sixes the lightest punishment for preventing the ranning of a railroad train at one year at hard labor in the Penitentiary, with a fine in addition if the Court sees fit to so order, cruel, inhuman, and savage; and it wants that State law repealed right off. We judge so, because Thi Chicago Tribuxa assalls us for intimating that Judge Dhummonni, without hard labor, in a common jail, and the light fine of \$50, was too light a penalty for the offense of riot and stopping of railroad trains. As it defends Judge Dhummonn's light penalties, it must condemn the four or five times more severs penalties of the Illinois State law.

The Post does not septem to know enough to

The Post does not appear to know enough to know the difference between a contempt-of-court case and a trial under a criminal statute upon indictment. But the Post is equally ignorant in regard to the "State law of lilinois passed last winter," affixing penalties for obstructing railways. We shall enlighten its ig

structing railways. We shall enlighten its ignorance by quoting the law:

SEC. 3. If two or more persons shall willfully and maliciously combine or conspire together to opstruct or impede, by any act, or by means of intimidation, the regular operation and conduct of the business of any railroad company, or any other corporation, firm, or individual in this State, erico impede, hinder or obstruct, except by due process of law, the regular running of any locomotive, engine, freight, or passenger train on any railroad, or the labor or business of any such corporation, firm, or individual, such persons shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not less than 20 nor more than \$200, and confined in the County Jail not less than twenty days nor more than ninety days.

Instead of "the lightest penalty being one year in the Penitentiary, with a fine in not less than twenty nor more than in jail, with a fine of \$20 to \$200." The section attaches the same penalty to the act of individuals for obstruction. The first se relates to engineers of locomotives who abandon their engines at any other point than the regular schedule-destination of such locomotives and affixes the same penalty as the third see tion. Judge DRUMMOND's sentence on the ob-structors who interfered with the trains under the protection of his Court was quite as severe as the Illinois statute for the same offense. If the "particular editor" of the Post who assa Judge DRUMMOND was not a donkey, both it regard to ears and bray, he should be denounced for his malicious abuse of one of the ablest and fairest-minded jurists in the United States.

Mr. E. V. SMALLEY in the New York Tribune relates his understanding of the struggle in the Platform Committee of the Ohio Convention Platform Committee of the Ohio Convention. Gen. Garrield was Chairman of the Convention and appointed the Committee. Mr. SMAL LEY SAVS!

LEY says:

On the silver question, the Committee was largely for a declaration in favor of the restoration of the old silver dollar, and it is due chiefly to Gen. Garriello's efforts that its purpose was so far-modified that in the end it accepted what is in essence only an indorsement of the theory of a bi-metallic currency, with coinage so adjusted that both gold and silver shall circulate at the sains time. This resolution, also, came from a sub-committee appointed by Gen. Garriello, who was Chairman of the General Committee. It is supposed that he drafted it.

If Gen. GARFIELD drafted the sliver plank of the platform, the duty will naturally devolve on nim to explain it, for no Buckeye appears to be smart enough to comprehend the meaning and effect thereof. If ever language was successfully employed to conceal ideas, the construc-tion of the silver plank is a striking illustration of the success with which it may be done. The last sentence is plain emough, viz.: mand the remonetization of silver"; but who understands the meaning or application of the prefatory or qualifying phrases? Gen. GAR-FIELD is a candidate for United States Senator, the seat now held by STANLEY MATTHEWS; nine of every ten Republicans of Ohio are unqualified-ly in favor of remonetizing the silver dollar without "ifs" or "buts." They want it put right back as a full legal-tender, where it was before 1873, when the crafty rascals who manip-ulated Congress had it demonetized, and Gen. Garrield will be afforded the pleasure of ex-plaining what the qualifying clauses of his shver-plank resolution really means. They will insist on finding out the true inwardness of it.

The bitter hatred in which the police are held The bitter hatred in which the police are held by the lawless element of Chicago society was illustrated at the inquest upon the body of Communist TESSMAN, Tuesday. Though a dozen men saw the deceased fall at the viaduct, heading his section of the mob with a pistol in his hand, his friends endeavored to prove that he was murdered in cold blood at the Turner-Hall fight, and that he perished while innocently attending a meeting to which he had a right to go. The fact is TESSMAN was one of the most dangerous leaders of the "Thursday mob," dangerous leaders of the "Thursday mob," and his activity and influence over his fellows, made it necessary to slaughter him

The Evening Journal says:

There is a clause in Sec. 90 of the City Incorporation act of 1875 which gives authority to the common Council, by a two-thirds vote, "to borrow a smicient amount to provide for the expense necessary to be incurred in making any improvements, the necessity for which is caused by any casualty or accident happening after such annual appropria-

We were well aware of this clause of Sec. 90 of the Charter, but we fail to see what application it has to the matter of increase force. Adding an additional phardly be called "making improcessity for which is caused by called the called the

mt." If the presen down, or a bridge over lie property should authorized to borrow without waiting until ation. But it is a pur rease of the polic of a river-bridge or Hall, and to set down men as an "impro-"casualty." The Jose tends its remark as a shall refrain from po-ticularly the utter close couple of hundred new head of public improv-cidents or casualties th tends its remark as a

There will be great militia arrives on its h of canal-boats, and th the swift-sailing clip "rights." There will combats, to the deligh the tow-path, and, wi peace ratified, all han a prodigious amount of latter encouraged by a was not blurred by a By decisive action, Paterson, N. J., have their striking hadis, der contract to finish

ment, they were such prisoned. There was finally they have succu work, finishing their the same pay they go Nothing could be information that, who augurates a system ual act, for which other murders are r personally do, and r bility for the acts

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which may operate there is nobody left SITTING BULL has President's order pro and ammunition to kegs of powder and tlemen who have hees and powder to the sa-take this hint of But news of great Indi

Having set an exa-by getting her mobs Illinois should teach riotous Mayors. He LIN, and he of East a fore the courts, an will be held up as insurrectionists.

It seems a little should object, at this of the national troop It is said the Sulta BAKER, and will ar duty at Tirnover.

It is rather ret of all nationalities, paper men.

PER Mr. N. P. Banks a divorce suit before Gov. Young, of never call for nation Ohio had been whippe

official who puts on his suspenders has we The Rev. Dr. Cu right when he assert tached to the Free Edinburg. It is said that a

Gov. Hartranf:

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in fact as well as in narian, and his o obeyed. There can because the Preside The Governor traveled widely evolution at the head of 1973 be visited the Maritime Provinces shores of Lakes Hu at Chicago; in 18 Nova Scotia, New I Island; last year he spected the distant Columbia; and now the West.

the West The Turks in have been indelter the Martini-Peabor to bear that they h ing for these rides the Providence Techecause the Turking payments for arms 020,000 rifes, our paid for, but the Constitute manufactures and so shuts down

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Karl Friedri Picid Marshal of day at Lamlick, i enach, in 1796, as a Lieutenant in 16 ice was render 1806, in which, Fifth Army Corps that of a master is iphis and Baltimore which, tould come to this port and

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dent." If the present City-Hall should burn down, or a bridge over the river should tall, or some other unforeseen destruction of pub-ile property should happen, the Council is authorized to borrow money to repair the loss, without waiting until the next annual approprion. But it is a pure Hibernicism to treat an increase of the police-force the same as the fall of a river-bridge or the burning of the City-Hall, and to set down such addition of policemen as an "improvement" to remedy a "casualty." The Journal, of course, only intends its remark as a joke, and in that light we shall refrain from pointing out any more par-ticularly the utter absurdity of the idea that a couple of hundred new policemen fall under the best of public improvements, providing for ac-cidents or casualties that have happened.

There will be great times on the Chesapeake to Ohio Canal when the Seventh Maryland militia arrives on its banks. There is a blockade d-boats, and the strikers have fitted out the swift-sailing clippers in defense of their wrights." There will be land battles and naval the tow-path, and, when the war is ended and peace ratified, all hands will march home with odigious amount of music and cheering, the er encouraged by the fact that the campaign

By decisive action, the silk manufacturers of green, N. J., have won a lasting victory over if striking hands. The employes were un-contract to finish their warps before striking, and, when they refused to perform that agreement, they were sued, and some of them imprisoned. There was no let-up on them, and finally they have succumbed, going back to their work, finishing their warps, and asking humbly e same pay they got before the strike.

Nothing could be more gratifying than the information that, when an Agency Iudian in-augurates a system of murder, it is an individ-ual act, for which other Indians committing other murders are not responsible. The pla of making each Indian liable for what he ma personally do, and reheve him of all respons billity for the acts of his tribe, is a novel one which may operate with singular success until there is nobody left but the Indian.

SITTING BULL has found a way around the President's order prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians by stealing three kegs of powder and a bag of bullets. The gen tlemen who have licenses for the sale of guns and powder to the savages will not be slow to take this hint of BULL's, and we may look for news of great Indian depredations and robbery

Having set an example to the other States, by getting her mobs under control somehow, Illinois should teach them how to dispose of riotous Mayors. He of Braidwood, McLaugh-LIN, and he of East St. Louis, BOWNAN, are be fore the courts, and it is probable that the

It seems a little unnatural that the rioter should object, at this stage, to the mob-ilization of the national troops.

It is said the Sultan has taken a liking to Col. BAKER, and will appropriately assign him to duty at Tirnover.

It is rather remarkable that the Bon of all nationalities, should complain of news

PERSONAL.

Mr. N. P. Banks figures unpleasantly i Gov. Young, of Ohio, declared he would never call for mational troops until every man in Ohio had been whipped.

Gov. Hartranft has discovered that the official who puts on a hickory shirt and takes off his suspenders has won half the battle.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler insists that he was right when he asserted that a bar-room was at-tached to the Free Church Assembly Rooms in Edinbare.

It is said that a person of quiet habits, to whom society is no object, can obtain a safe situa-tion by apolying early at Washington. The situa-tion is the office of Collector at Alaska; salary,

An observant Englishman who lately met and was duly impressed with Senator Conkling are that, if he had been so fortunate as to asso-tiate with superior minds and been freely snubbed in youth, he would have been a good deal of a man. Mrs. Mulock-Craik has written some reres about "When a man comes home." She
ays: "When a man comes home, let him enter
smiling." To which the Norristown Herald rejoins: "But pretty often he has 'smiled' so
much before he comes home that it is almost im-

possible for him to enter at all." The New York Evening Post remarks, in connection with the charge that a posthumous drama by Poe has been exhumed at Kokomo, Ind.: "The erratic author of 'The Raven' was guilty of many sins, literary and personal, but to charge a dead man with this, merely on the strength of a coincidence of initial letters, is an outrage against which we solemnly protest."

Cardinal Antonelli seems to have been a and, or at least an indulgent, father. He spent upon his daughter more than 2, 600, 000 of francs, according to the receipted bills, and, now that he is dead, she wants something more to remember him by; but his brothers think she has had enough, although there are 40,000,000 of francs of his property which his dearly-beloved daughter by an unknown mother has not yet received.

A corresponent of the New York Times A corresponent of the New York Times who was recently looking through the Navy Department at Washington noticed a marked change, and inquired the reason of it. He was informed that the improved discipline everywhere apparent was due to the fact that Thompson was Secretary in fact as well as in name. He is a rigid disciplinarian, and his orders must be respected and obeyed. There can be no appeal to the President, because the President will listen to none.

The Governor-General of Canada has traveled widely every summer season since he has been at the head of affairs in the Dominion. In 1873 he visited the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces; in 1874, he coasted along the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, bringing up at Cheago; in 1875, he made another journey to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island; last year he crossed the continent and inspected the distant Pacific Provinces of British Columbia; and now he is on a trip to Manitoba and the West.

The Turks in Asia Minor and Bulgaria have been indebted for their successes largely to the Martinl-Peabody rifle. It is painful, therefore, the Martinl-Peabody rifle. It is painful, therefore, to hear that they have not been so vigorous in paying for these rifles as in using them. The works of the Providence Tool Company were closed recently because the Turkish Government was behind in its payments for arms. Of the original contract for 600,000 rifles, over 400,000 have been made and paid for, but the Company is not in a condition to continue manufacturing the remainder at a risk, and so shuts down to avoid becoming further involved.

The late Miss. Mary Carpenter, says Mr. Conway, once remarked in a private company that it was a pity so few were agitating "the great question of the day." whereupon one present said he thought so, too; but what was the great question of the day? Then each person present gave his or her view; one said it was Romanism, another education, others woman-suffrage, game laws, discatiblishment; no two agreed what the "great question" was, and Miss Carpenter completed the diversity by quietly remarking that she thought everybody felt that it was—the convict system!

Karl Friedrich von Steinmetz, a General Karl Friedrich von Steinmetz, a General Field Marshal of the German Empire, died Saturday at Lamlick, in Silesia. He was born at Eisenach, in 1796, and entered the Prussian army as a Lieutenant in 1813. His most distinguished service was rendered in the Austrian war of 1866, in which, as Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Army Corps, he made his name illustrious as that of a master in the art of strategy, and won a European reputation as a hard fighte? During the Franco-German war he came into condict with Von Molike, and was honorably deprived of his command. He was subsequently made a Field Marthal, but his wounded pride was never healed.

WASHINGTON.

How the Resumption Act Is Construed by Treasury Officials.

The Reissue of Greenbacks After Resumption Optional with the Secretary.

Relations with Mexico in a Fair Way to Be Harmoniously Adjusted.

Rebeson's Bequest of a Deficiency in the Naval Pay Funds.

Cornell, of New York, Credited with an Intent to Resist the President.

New Hampshire Officeholders Also Fail to Comply with the Recent Order.

RESUMPTION AND REISSUE. PHE UNDERSTANDING OF THE TREASURY OF-PICIALS AS TO THE EFFECT OF THE RESUMP-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9 .- With reference to the controversy between THE CHICAGO TRIB-UNE and the New York Bulletin upon the sub-ject of the disposition which will be made of the \$300,000,000 of legal-tender circulation after re-sumption, it can be said that the Treasury officials who have most to do with finance do not agree with the Bulletin that the Resumption act contemplated the reissue of the notes after they have been redeemed. These authorities say that the Resumption act contains no provision as to the disposition of the \$300,000,000 after

then, they say, is only

A MATTER OF INFERENCE.

Those who are in the best position to know the views of Secretary Sherman are of the opinion that the reason why he did not answer Senator Schurz's question when the bill was on notes would be reissued or not, was because he purposely desired to have the law silent upon that subject. Those who are charged with the understanding of the Department that in the absence of further legislation the disposition of the \$300,000.000 after resumption would depend entirely upon the discretion of the then Secre tary of the Treasury. It would be

A MATTER OF DISCRETION, or, at the most, a question of construction. There is no doubt what Secretary Sherman's answer would have been, when he was Sen to Senator Schurz's question. It would have been, that the \$300,000,000 would not be reis sued for circulation after they had been redeem ed, but would be regarded as certificates of i debtedness which had been paid and should be

SECRETARY SHERMAN, who left for Ohio to-day, has had prepared for his campaign speech on the finances a great deal of special information at the Treasury Department, which he took with him. This information relates to all the pending questions, but unless the Senator recedes from the policy of mystery with which he hitherto has chosen to hedge himself about, the speech will not be a complete exposition of the Treasury policy. It is not determined at what time or place this financial address will be delivered.

ROBESON'S LEGACY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—The navy office justly complain of the enormous usury which has been demanded of them by brokers and others to obtain the money necessary to support their families. The officers and men of the navy have received no pay for the months of April, May, and June. The navy stands in different relations to its appropriations from the army, and brokers feel that they cannot come to the rescue of the navy without much greater risk. The regular bill for the present fiscal year was passed, and the Navy bill for the last fiscal year was passed, but for some reason, which Secretary Robeson has not yet satisfactorily explained, there was a deyet satisfactorily explained, there was a deficiency in the pay for the entire quarter of the last fiscal year. The charge always has been that the money appropriated for this purpose was misapplied, and that it was used as a means of covering deficiencies which had accumulated for a series of years. At all events, the money, although appropriated for this specific year, was not found in the Treasury upon the incoming of the present Administration, and the navy officers not only have not received it, but have grave apprehensions whether they will ever get it. Some of the officers have made arrangements by which they receive their pay through a broker at 28 per cent per annum discount.

BORDER TROUBLES.

CATIONS OF AN IMPROVED CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE RIO GRANDE REGION. Special Dispatch to 14c Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—The visit of Gen. Benavides to San Antonio, to which very brief reference has been made in dispatches from Texas, is considered an event of more than usual interest. Gen. Benavides is one of the few prominent Mexicans who really show some of the characteristics of statesmanship. He has held high positions in the Mexican army, and both Trevino and Escobedo have served under him. During the last six or seven years he has resided in New York, but has recently visited President Diaz to receive instructions in regard to the mission which he is now perfor ing. That mission is to visit the line of the Rich Grande and ascertain from actual observation of the condition of things to what extent the United States have suffered from Indian raids, and report to the Central Government. Gen. Benavides has already had several satisfactory interviews with Gen. Ord, and is of the opinion that the true solution of the vexed Mexican question is to be found in the cultivation and question is to be found in the cultivation and extension of our commercial relations. He is no way disposed to palliate the offenses of the Lipans, with whom he has had battles in protection of Mexican citizens in former days. In selecting this representative man of the element that is disposed to cultivate friendly relations with the American people, President Diaz has furnished an evidence of his ability to maintain his very difficult position. The latest reports from the Rio Grande border are to the effect that the United States troops are being used very vigorously to prevent hostile incursions by Lerdoists from Texas into Mexico. Gen. Ord is also making efforts to arrange the border troubles by securing the extradition of the Lipans Indians. Negotiations looking to this end are now in progress, with good prospects of their success.

GOING TO VERMONT.

PROGRAMME OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—Col. N. G.
Ordway, Chairman of the Committee appointed
by the New Hampshire Legislature to invite
the President to visit that State, has, after a the President to visit that State, has, after a conference with the President to-day, arranged the following programme. This was done after telegraphic consultation with Gov. Stearns at Saratoga, and Secretary Evarts at Windsor, Vi. The President will leave here Tuesday, Aug. 14, and will be present at the celebration of the Bennington centennial on the 16th. From the 17th to the 20th he will be the guest of Secretary Evarts at his farm in Windsor. On the 21st he will go to the White Mountains, stopping at Brattleboro. On his return from the mountains he will pass through the entire State, making short stops. The night of the 22d or 23d he will spend at Concord, upon the invitation of Gov. Stearns. He will also stop a short time at Manchester and Nashua, whence he will return by rail direct to New York and Washington about the 24th.

It is the President's desire that the trip shall be as simple and unostentations as possible. He especially requested that if his own desire

is consulted there should be neither banquets nor costly display. He said that at a time when a large class of workingmen claimed and thought they could not get their bread, he did not wish to travel except in the most modest and inexpensive way.

Col. Ordway will accompany the party to Bennington. They will go in regular trains. the Chicagos Were Victorious,

APPREHENSIVE OF FURTHER LABOR TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—The postal su-

thorities have serious apprehensions that a gen-eral strike of the engineers and firemen is con-templated, and liable to be put into execution during the present month. The information upon which this is based comes from various trustworthy officials in different parts of the country. An official who arrived here to-day from Cumberland, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, says that the feeling among the emploves of the road is worse there now than it ever has been, and that along the entire line of the Dexter Park.

road a strike is regarded as imminent. The same is true as to some of the more northern roads. This information has made such an im-pression that some of the officers of the Department, who, had contemplated taking short leaves, have for the present abandoned their intentions. The information received by officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, however, that a strike is not contemplated.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SITTING BULL.

The Canadian Minister of the Interior had long conference with Secretary Schurz to-day relative to the disposition of Sitting Bull. The Canada authorities desire to have the United States take these Indians back. Of course, our authorities are not auxious for such an und taking. The latest report as to the location of Sitting Bull is, that he is about 100 miles from Fort Buford with 1,000 warriors, and that he ev dently intends to effect a junction with Chie Joseph's band of Nez Perces.

One curious error relative to the attack of W. B. Moore upon Gen. Boynton should be corrected. The statement has been made in several quarters that the Moore who makes the charges is the noted "Parsee merchant," who i on the rolls of the New York Custom-House Whatever may be the "Parsee merchant's" no tions on tariff and finance, the initials "W. B." do not belong to him, and he has never mad any charges against Gen. Boynton, and is not likely to. The "Parsee merchant" is P. J. S. Moore, a decidedly different personage from W. R. The latter Moore this morning again renews his charges of blackmail against Gen Boynton, with an affidavit in which he pretend Boynton, with an ainday it in which he pretends to refer to dates, place, and circumstances. The place of the conversation, singularly enough, is described to be the house of Maddox, in Washington. Gen. Boynton telegraphs here to-night with respect to this new enarge that, "So far as my metaory serves me, I never spoke to Moore in my life, and never at Maddox's house."

ORSTREPENDIS CORNELL.

in my life, and never at Maddox's house."

OBSTREPEROUS CORNELL.

The friends of A. B. Cornell, Naval Officer of New York, and Chairman of the New York Republican State Committee, state that Cornell has decided to disregard the President's order relative to the resignation of his political position, and he will continue to retain the political office until relieved, if he shall be, by the next State Convention. This decision is a direct challenge to the President.

NEW HAMPSHIRE IMITATORS. NEW HAMPSHIRE IMITATORS.

A leading New Hampshire Republican politician now in Washington reports that none of the Federal office-holders there, who are also members of political committees, have resigned either of their positions. The fact that they have shown no disposition to obey the President's order is already causing considerable talk among Republicans and others in that State.

talk among Republicans and others in that State.

NOW COMES BEN WADE.

Old Ben Wade has been heard from again. According to the statement of a person who has just interviewed him in the West, Wade says that he does not like the President's Southern policy any better now than he did last spring, but that he does not propose to allow his hostility to the Southern policy to shake his fidelity to the Southern policy to shake his fidelity to the Republican party, and that he wants all Republicans to aid the party, whatever they may think of the course of the Administration.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Capt. Edward Barrett, in command of the United States ship of war Plymouth, and who has also been in command of the naval brigade, reviewed by the President yesterday, received a letter from Secretary Thompson to-day, thanking him for the interest he had taken in drilling the sailors on board the ships of war lying in Washington during the past few weeks, and expressing the opinion that these sailors would make a very efficient police force in case their services should be needed on any occasion. He also conveyed to Capt. Barrett the thanks of the President for his special services during the recent labor crisis

recent labor crisis

VERY SERIOUS CHARGES

are made against Robert T. Burton, United States Collector of Internal Revenue for Utah. These charges connect him with Mormon outrages in the past. SUGAR.

SUGAR.

In connection with the publication of the reports of the Commission which have investigated the sugar question, it is said that there are prospects of very serious loss to sugar merchants from the decine in the price of sugar occasioned by the stringency of the times.

GOOD NEWS FOR DEPOSITORS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of .20 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, making in all 40 per cent of dividends.

making in all 40 per cent of dividends.

making in all 40 per cent of dividends.

SCHURZ ON KEMBLE.

Secretary Schurz having been questioned today with reference to Kemble's statement, published this morning, said that Kemble's statement is a confession that the story of \$1,500
having been paid to him for repeating the same
speech three times, started by him and disseminated by Gail Hamilton, was a falsehood, and
that Kemble had now reduced his own forces. speech three times, started by hin and disseminated by Gail Hamilton, was a falschood, and that Kemble had now reduced his own figures from \$500 per day to \$500 per week, in 1860 and 1868, a reduction of 80 per ceut; that Kemble would have to reduce his figures considerably more and spread them over several weeks during which Schurz had been active in the Pennsylvania campaigns in 1860, about five or six weeks, and he did not remember how many in '68; that he (Schurz) had never denied having accepted compensation in those years when he was for months engaged in campaigning, simply because he was obliged by his circumstances to do so, but that the whole matter had been maliciously misrepresented. Mr. Schurz also says he had, since 1856, probably given more time and labor to campaign work, without compensation, than either of the gentlemen named in Kemble's letter, except Senator Wilson, and perhaps more than any man in the country; that the attacks upon him were first started by political opponents, who mentioned \$100 as the sum paid for each speech; that the gossips and slander-mongers raised the sum to \$200, until finally Kemble and Gail Hamilton inflated it to \$500 per speech.

**WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—Secretary Sherman left this morning for Ohio, and will be absent during the present month. The Secretary will make a speech on the financial situation.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The actual amount paid into the Treasury from customs collections for the year ending June 30, 1877, were: Duties on imports, coin, \$129,472,620; duties on tonnage, currency, \$1,-472,618.

SUNEYEOR-GENERAL KIMBALL,

SURVEYOR-GENERAL KIMBALL, relieved of his suspension, leaves to-night for Utah. No orders have been issued by the Government here for the seizure of the steamer Denmark by the customs authorities at New York, on the grounds of smuggling.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10—1 a.m.—For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Misouri Valleys and Upper Lake Region, north and west winds, possibly backing to southward, cooler, followed by warmer, clear weather, and rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.

Time. Bar. Thr In. Wind. Rn. Weather.

6:SSa. m. 29.74 65 73 N. W., gentle Clear. 11:18a. m. 29.75 70 45 N. W., Fresh Pair. 2:00p. m. 29.76 74 59 N. E., fresh Pair. 2:00p. m. 29.77 72 67 N. E., fresh Pair. 9:00p. m. 29.82 69 79 N. E., gentle Clear. 10:18p. m. 29.85 68 84 N. E., gentle Clear. Maximum thermometer. 81; windmum, 61. 6ENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Midnight.								
Stations.	Bar.	_	Wind.	-	Weather.			
Alpena	29.76	80	N. W., fres	h	Clear.			
Buffalo		69	8. W., gent		Fair.			
Cheyenne		73	S., gentle.		Clear.			
Cleveland		- 60	Calm		Clear.			
Davenport		68	N.W. gent		Clear.			
Detroit		67	W., gentle.		Fair.			
Duluth	. 29.89	67	N., gentle.		Clear.			
Escanaba Grand Have	. 29.83	63	N. W., gent		Clear.			
Port Huron		63	N., fresh	******	Clear.			
Keokuk		70	N. W., fres					
Leavenworth		72	N.W. gent					
Marquette		60	W., gentle.		Clear.			
Milwaukee	. 20.89	64	W., gentle.					
Omaha	. 29.88	60	Calm		Clear.			
Toletto		70	Calm		Clear.			
Yankton	. [29.88]	69	S.E., fresh		Clear.			

PASTIMES

A Well-Contested Game in Which

The Team from Cincinnati Entitled to Credit Even in Defeat.

McVey Secured to Play in the Porkopolis Nine of Next Season.

Races at Saratoga, Tiskilwa, Prophetstown, Etc .-- Matinee at

BASE-BALL.

A VERY INTERESTING GAME. Yesterday's game between the Chicago and Cincinnati Clubs was more creditable than their Tuesday's exhibition, and showed the strength of the visitors to much better advantage. They opened with some hard hitting, and kept it up pretty well, even on McVey; but the truth of the matter seemed to be that the pitching was not up to grade with the fielding, and away below the batting. The game seems to have gone along past Cummings, and the hard ball and the greater skill of the batsmen put him on a lower shelf than he occupied up to 1876. Manning was the first player who hit the ball to any effect yesterday. He was followed by

Jones' two-baser and singles by Addy and Meyerle. McVey's failure to hold Eggler's throw of Addy's hit and a passed ball let in three runs and gave the visitors a good lead. In the second inning Eggler, having been muffed by Booth, was enabled to score on Bradley's high-flier, which sailed over Pike and to the fence. McVey having gone in to pitch, the Reds were easily disposed of, and inthe third inning Hallinan led off for some runs.

After a hit he was forced by McVey, and the same thing happened to Mac on Anson's strike. With two hands out, Peters, Hines, and Spaiding hit safely, and, being aided by a fumble of Jones and Hasting's wild throw, three runs by 4 to 3. Glenn's run in the next inning was made on Mannings' muff, Booth's error, and McVey's hit. It brought the score to 5-3, still in favor of the Whites. In the fifth inning the Reds took up the running, and the Whites lagged a little. The former had not been able to do anything with McVey in the preceding three innings, but this time they bit him right merrily for a moment, Hastings leading off with a two-baser, Pike following with a single, and Jones hitting hard for two bags. The first two runs might have been excused, but Jones should not have scored except for errors. These three runs brought the Reds into the lead by 6 to 5, and Capt. Spaiding in the seventh inning called on his men for an effort. After two hands were out McVey was sent to base on balls, and reached second base because the last faulty ball bounded into base because the last faulty ball bounded into the stand. Anson brought him in by a rattling liner to left for two bases, and Peters helped Anson home by another two-baser. These two runs changed the lead again, and in the middle of the inning the Whites neld it by 7 to 6. In the last half of the inning it alternated again, the Reds taking three more runs on two hits, a square muff by Hines, and a wild throw. This put Cincinnati in front by 9 to 7, and the Whites went into the eighth inning with their work cut out. They seemed to collar Cummings more easily, however, and the batting was good. Spalding started things with a safe one, and Bradley sent his third clean bounder to the outfield. White Spalding was on third, Lucky Jonn Glenn hit to Booth, and he sent the ball to Hastings to head off Spalding. It got away from Scott, however, and Spalding treached the plate. Hallinan caught a low one fair on the bat, rund sent it to Meyerle like a shot, while Glenn and Bradley scored. These three runs shifted the lead again, and the Whites now had it by 10 to 9. They added three more in the last inning; and, having disposed of the visitors for two blanks, stood winners by 13 to 9.

13 to 9.

The individual play of nearly all the men was creditable, and among the Reds generally an improvement on what has been credited to them lately. Anson's exhibition in facing McVey was very creditable to his nerve and pluck as well as his skill. It takes a man with a heart in him to handle McVey's fast throwing. Bradley was decidedly a phenomenon as a baseman and a batter, and Spalding made a record which Barnes in his best days could not have surpassed. Pike and Jones were about the only passed. Pike and Jones were about the only members of the losing team who played above their average. Below is

Cincinnati, 2.
Left on bases—Hallinan, 1; McVey, 1; Anson, 1; Peters, 1; Spalding, 1; Bradley, 1; Glenn. 1; Pike, 1; Addy, 1; Meyerie, 1; Cummings, 1. Chisago, 7; Cincinnati, 4.
Bases on called balls—Off Cummings, 1.
Passed balls—Novey, 1; Hastings, 1.
Wild pitches—Cummings, 1.
Umpire—Cone.

Bases on called balls—Off Cummings, 1.

Passed balls—Mo'vy, 1; Hastings, 1.

Wild pitches—Cummings, 1.

Umpirc—Cone.

In the above table the column headed T. B contains the total bases on clean hits, and not the total bases prescribed by League rules.

The Louisville Club, who are generally known in their own city as "the coming champions," will play the Chicagos on the Twenty-third street grounds to-morrow. It should be the best game for some time, and such as have fancied the Grays for champions will have an opportunity of seeing how they play.

Gerhardt, of the Louisville team, was present at vesterday's game, being unable, by reason of injury, to go with his Club to Milwaukee. In reply to a question, he settled the doubt as to whether he was to go to Cincinnati next year by saying that he had decided so to do.

J. Wayne Neff, President of the Cincinnati Club (N. S.), was present at vesterday's game.

ENGAGEMENT OF M'VEY BY CINCINNATI.

A TRIBURE reporter, guided by infallible rumor, called on Mr. J. Wayne Neff, President of the new Cincinnati Club, at the Tremont House last evening, and, without any circumlocution, jumped out the question whether he had entered into contract with any members of the present Chicago team to play in Cincinnati next year. Mr. Neff replied that he had; that he had engaged McVey, and contracted with him. In reply to further questions, Mr. Neff said that be had not engaged any other member of the team, and had not attempted to do so. McVey was, he said, a great favorite in Cincinnati, it being the place where he first became known as a ball player, and where he married. Mr. Neff is undoubtedly right, and The Tenbuns will add that Mac is one of the best living exponents of the game, and, so far as it knows, the only man who can play, and has played, creditably any position in the game.

Louisvillaes, 6; Milwaukees, 8.

Base hits—Louisvilles, 6; Milwaukees, 4.

Weaver was disabled in the fifth inning. Andrus pitched the rest of the game.

Alleghents—Suckeyes.

Perisson, Pa. Aug. 9.—

their only run in the first inning. The home club scored in the first, second, and ninth. Total bases on safe hits—Alleghenies, 7; Buckeyes, 3. Struck out—Williamson, Creamer, McCor-

nick.
Left on bases—Allegbenies, 5; Buckeyes, 4.
Errors—Allegbenies, 4; Buckeyes, 8.
Time of game—One hour and forty minutes
Umpire—Al Pratt.

THE TURF. THE MATINES AT DEXTER PARK TO-MORROW APPERNOON

is certain to be a success, at least in regard to good fields of borses, since all the classes have filled well. Should the day prove a pleasant one there will no doubt be a large audience

one there will no doubt be a large audience present to witness the sport. The entries to the different races are as follows:

2:50 class—Robert Wagner enters ch. g. Dn Page, W. A. Thurber enters b. m. Forest dewel, Frank Kerting enters b. m. Forest dewel, Frank Kerting enters b. m. Cynthia.

Brink Kerting enters b. m. Cynthia.

Free-for-all—H. Olmsted enters b. s. Young Wilkes, D. Bissell enters b. g. Rattler, C. Schwartz enters b. g. Frank Davis.

2:38 class (to wagon)—D. P. Bissell enters g. g. Echo, M. Myers enters s. g. Advance, W. Hodges enters b. m. Minnie Taylor, Con Sulitivan enters b. s. Hesing, Jr.

2:46 class—J. C. Cullen enters s. g. Jack Carter, T. Evers enters s. m. Quaker Girl, J. H. Tabor enters b. m. Lady Linn, S. Cotzens enters b. g. Fred.

2:50 class (to wagon)—Mr. Berry enters b. s. Col. Ben, Mr. Coy enters br. m. Wild Jane, Mr. Millign enters gr. m. Music, Mr. Robinson enters g. g. Spot, Mr. Waixel enters b. g. Frank Box, Mr. Bernock enters br. h. Pat Molloy.

There are two double-team races, in one of

There are two double-team races, in one of which Barrett and mate, Sollie K. and mate, Frank Palmer and mate and Emerald and mate will start. In the other Ben Ransom's bay team will trot against Mr. Edwards' black team.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 9.—In the 2:21 race

AQUATIC.

WINNEBAGO LAKE REGATTA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Oshkosh. Wis., Aug. 9.—The annual regatts of Winnebago Lake was largely attended, crowds being in from the surrounding cities. Boats were here from all the cities on the lake and Green Bay. The day was beautiful, but there was no wind on the first half of the course, and a heavy squall on the second half, which capsized some of the boats. In the first class, D. J. Pulling took the first prize; in the second class, Penequa first and Niobe second; in the third class, Sappho first. The race elicited much interest.

REFERENS DECISION.

Boston, Aug. 9.—The referee in the Hosmer-Driscoll scull race has awarded the race to Hosmer.

THE CHAUTAUOUA REFORMERS. PAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The usual con-ference of Normal classes, Greek and Hebrew classes, and other regular exercises of the Chantauqua Assembly were held this morning. The weather is fine and the attendance is in-

At 11 o'clock, Joseph Cook delivered his lect At 11 o'clock, Joseph Cook delivered his lecture on "Certainties in Religion." He claimed
that there are three things from which we cannot escape: our own nature, God, and our record; that these things constitute our unaltersble environment while we continue to exist in
this world and the next. According to Spencer,
what we need most is harmonization with our
environment. What is scientifically known,
therefore as harmonization with corporance. what we need to the control with conscience, therefore, as harmonization with conscience, God, and our record, is the unalterable natural condition of peace of soul.

Services in memory of the late P. P. Bliss will be held to-morrow evening.

GEORGIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. ATLANTA, Aug. 9.—In the Convention to-day, Gov. Jenkins spoke in favor of remitting the claims upon the State to adjudication by the

claims upon the State to adjudication by the Supreme Court of the State.

The section declaring the bonds illegal, null, and void, and prohibiting the Legislature from ever paying them, directly or indirectly, was adopted by a vote of 166 to 16. The proceeds of the sales of State railroads are to be set apart to extinguish the indebtedness of the State on their account. A sinking fund of \$100,000 per annum to purchase bonds of the State for the purpose of retiring them is established.

The Last Siege of Gibraltar.

The cotains the total bases on clean hits, and not the total bases prescribed by League rules.

In the above table the column headed T. B. contains the total bases prescribed by League rules.

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The Most memorable, in some respects, of all the footreen sieres to which Gibraltar has street grounds to-morrow. It should be the best game for some time, and such as have fancied the Gravas for champions will have an opportunity of seeing how they play.

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SHOMENIAN PROPERTY CRUCKINATI.

A TRIBUNE REPORTER, quided by infallible of the we Chedmalt Club, but they remont House last evening, and, without by Tremont House last evening, and, without the present Chicago team to play in Cincinnati next year. Mr. Neff repiled that he had not engaged any other members of the present Chicago team to play in Cincinnati next year. Mr. Neff repiled that he had not engaged my other members of the team, and had not attempted to do so. McVey was, he said, a great lavorite in Chednard, it is being the place where he first became known as a ball player, and where he married.

Mr. Neff is undoubtedly right, and The Transwa will add that Mae So noe of the best living upon four ounces of rice a day four and the present of the game, and, so far as it knows, the mild and that Mae So noe of the best living upon four ounces of rice a da

STRIKE ECHOES.

Rumors of a Renewal of Railroad Troubles in Ohio.

None of Which, However, Appear to Be Worthy of Credit.

The Scranton Muddle Becomes a Little More Complicated.

PENNSYLVANIA

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 9.—At noon to-day there arrived from Scranton the thirty-eight Vigilants, composed of business-men, who quelled the mobs in that city on Aug. 1, killing three rioters, and whom the Coroner's jury yesterday returned an indictment of guilty of willful murder. They were in the custody of a Deputy Sheriff, under the escort of a company of military, as tears were entertained that violence might be attempted upon them, all being threatened with certain death whenever opportunity offers. On arriving in Wilkesbarre they appeared before Ald. Parsons, where complaint was made that the Coroner's inquest had found them guilty of the willful and felonious killing as above stated, whereupon warrants were issued, and, on waiving a hearing, the entire party was committed to the custody of the Sheriff. Writs of habeas corous have been issued, which will be heard before Judge Dana tomorrow. They were accompanied by the Mayor and a large number of the solid men' of Scranton, who were prepared to go bail to any amount required. The arrest was a precautionary measure to protect them from the sympathizers of the strikers in Scranton. The Sheriff's custody is merely nominal.

Second Dispatch to The Tribune.

Physiolog, Pa., Aug. 9.—Three large labormectings were held in this city and Allegheny to-night, each being numerously attended. The specthes were generally denunciatory of capitalists and favoring special legislation for the working class. Some of the speakers expressed Communistic views, which were received with loud demonstrations of satisfaction. There were no breaches of the beace, and the meeting broke up at a seasonable hour. The belief is freely expressed to-night that the movement will result in the formation of a distinctive labor party in this State for participation in the fall campaign.

Scranton, Aug. 9.—Gov. Hartrantt, staff, and some militia grayed to day. The militia go three rioters, and whom the Coroner's jury yes-terday returned an indictment of guilty of will-

labor party in this State for participation in the fall campaign.

Scranton, Aug. 9.—Gov. Hartranft, staff, and some militia arrived to-day. The militia go to Wilkesbarre in the morning to take the witnesses against the Vigilants. Ald. Mahar has been notified to go to Wilkesbarre with his witnesses. He claims his commitment to the County Jail is valid, and now the witnesses are required at Wilkesbarre.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 9.—A dispatch was received here to-day from St. Louis stating that Samuel Fentril, until recently an employe of the Joliet Rolling-Mills, who left this city on Saturday Rolling-Mills, who left this city on Saturday last, having obtained a situation in the Vulcan Iron Works, at Carondelet, Mo., had been murdered by the striking heaters of that establishment. New men have been employed in place of the strikers, and Mr. Fentrel was engaged as foreman. Several of the strikers, it is alleged, seized Fentrel and threw him into the river, holding his head under water until life was extinct.

holding his head under water until life was extinct.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuns.

JOLIET, III., Aug. 2.—The two companies of militia that have been stationed at Braidwood since the occupation of that place by Gen. Ducat were ordered home to-day, and the town is now relieved of its garrison. Sixty colored miners left there on the withdrawal of the troops, and 100 arrived. Several hundred more are expected in a few days.

Speningfield, III., Aug. 2.—Charles Tilly and A. Tanksley, of Mount Vernon, charged with obstructing justice in interfering with the St. Louis & Southeastern Railread, were brought here to-day for a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Adams, but owing to the absence of witnesses the examination was postponed until to-morrow.

Six of the Urbana strikers, prisoners in jail here, go to-night to Champaign County to serve out the balance of their sentence there, the Sangamon jail being overcrowded.

Special to the tincinnati Gazette, Pittsburg, Aug. 7.—A meeting of the Workingmen's party at Alleghany to-night was at-tended by 3,000 persons. The sentiments were decidedly Communistic in character, capital not being recognized as having any rights. The resolutions declare that all railroads, telegraphs, resolutions declare that all railroads, telegraphs, etc., should be managed by the Government, all manufacturing concerns to be controlled by the trades-unions. Eight hours should constitute a day's work, with a penalty for infringement. Minimum wages should be fixed by law. No children under 14 should be put to work. One speaker said that it never was intended that there should be any poor men. He was loudly applanded. This is said to be a branch of the National party.

applanded. This is said to be a branch of the National party. At a meeting of Greenbackers on the South Side to-might, speeches were made in favor of reconverting the entire amount of the national indebtedness into greenbacks. They also propose to cartail the powers of corporations, but deny being the same as the Workingmen's party, whom they denounce as undisguised Companyists.

оню. Special Disputed to The Tribuna.
COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 9.—There is much talk of the proposed strike of engineers, conductors, and all train-hands all along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Road and its branches. The Baltimore & Ohio Road and its branches. The engineers say very little, giving no answer of a positive character in reply to the numerous inquiries, and it is impossible to form any decided opinion from their answers. The railroad officials at this point are also non-committal, and little if any information can be gained from them. There is strong reason to believe that there is more in the reports than rumor, from the fact that troops are being concentrated at various points on the line. Three companies of militia passed through here to-day for Newark. One rumor is that the men will stop work until they have received their back pay. Another is that all the hands will abandon their trains at the end of divisions, and refuse to work longer at present wages. The latter mode of procedure seems to gain more general credence.

MARYLAND.

Baltimores, Aug. 9.—Gov. Carrroll has issued a proclamation commanding all persons obstructing legitimate travel upon the Chesapeake & Ohic. Canal to disperse at once, and calling upon all law-abiding citizens to aid the authorities in the arrest of persons engaged in rioting and the destruction of property.

The regulars and militia went to Sir John's Run to-day and raised the blockade of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, arresting nine obstructionists, including the ringleaders.

Postmaster-Ge overal key, in a letter to President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Baliroad, thanks him for the energy, activity, and promptness, under the circumstances, with which the mails were transported over his railway lines during the late strikes and riots. MARYLAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—Secretary Thompson has sent to the commandant of the Naval Brigade here his own thanks with those Naval Brigade here his own thanks with those of the President, and says the Naval Brigade, by its prompt and efficient organization, its evident enthusiasm, its soldierlike appearance, and precision of movement and drill generally, proves conclusively that our naval force under its able and well-trained officers can at any time and anywhere be immediately landed and transformed into a most powerful and efficient body of regular soldiers.

COMPLIMENTARY.

NEW JERS EY.

TRESTON, Aug. 9.—The last of the troops at
Phillipsbufg have been relkeved, everything
restored to regularity and order on the New
Jersey Railroad.

have been four losses paid in the first class, in the second, twenty in the third, and twist in the fourth.

Resolutions were adopted providing the Secretary and Treasurer should bereafter be chosen from the Board of Directors, salarics should be fixed at no higher rate will warrant the faithful discharge of duties; all employes in the office of the Secretary be under the control of the Board of Director, and no officer, Director, or employe is all to solicit the proxy of any member for the pose of voting at any annual or other med John Love, A. D. Lynch, W. W. Woollie P. Eliott, D. W. Coffin, J. W. Hess, and Newcomer were elected Directors. Of will be elected to-morrow.

FIRES.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—About 8 p. m. a fire broke out in a stable in the blocks bounded by Drumm, East, Merchant, and Washington streets, and before it was got under control swept the entire block to the city front; also, the north half of the block between Clay and Merchant, and the south half of that between Washington and Jackson streets. The space was mostly covered by Irame buildings of little value, occupied as stables, small manufacturing establishments, andoons, eallor boarding-houses, small groceries, etc., and the individual losses, though very numerous, are mostly small. On the south side of Merchant street a large brick building, occupied by Heath, Gallup & Co., ship-chandlers, and John Molloy, produce commission merchant, with the sail-lofts of Harding & Breen, and G. C. Funks, entailed quite a large loss; and Morschead & McKune, proprietors of the stable in which the fire originated, lose about \$20,000 in hay, live stock, etc. Twenty to thirty head of horses and cattle were burned. IN SAN FRANCISCO.

ty to thirty head of horses and cattle were burned.

The buildings at the Ferry slips were in imminent danger for awhile, but were saved by the steam tugs Rescue and Milen Griffith, which got streams on them. The total loss may possibly aggregate \$250,000, but it is impossible at present to learn the details, owing to the great number of small establishments detroyed, and the loss may prove much less. Insurance light.

An immense crowd gathered, but the police, aided by members of the Safety Committee, who volunteered for the occasion, preserved order, closed the streets to give the firemen free play, and no disturbance occurred. By 11 o'clock the fire, though still raging fiercely in piles of coal and hay, was entirely under control.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The loss by last night's fike will not probably exceed \$150,000. The insurance is believed by the Underwriters' Association to be \$40,000, mostly in small amounts among Eastern companies. The fire is now thought to have been incendiary.

AT TUSCOLA, ILL Special Dispatch to The Tribune. TUSCOLA, Ill., Aug. 9.—A very disastrons fire occurred here at 7 o'clock this evening. The occurred here at 7 o'clock this evening. The two elevators owned by Wesley Murphy and Davis & Finney were totally destroyed, the fire originating accidentally in the boiler-room of the former. The total loss on both elevators is about \$25,000, upon which there was \$14,000 in-surance, mainly in the Northwestern National, of Milwaukee. There was only about a thou-sand bushels of grain destroyed.

Yesterday noon a maten was thrown in a broom at the South Park Retreat, and, blazing up, raised quite a smoke, scaring the proprietor of the house, who dispatched a messenger to the nearest hose-house, and they answered just in time to find that it was a sweep.

At haif-past three yesterday morning a false alarm was turned in from Oakland, which caused the bell on Company No. 2's house to ring and rouse all the neighborhood. After a dash there by the company, they found nothing but darkness in the houses and no fire.

AT CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 9.—Sindbinger's ket, Jacob Undersinger's drug-store, Henry Hartman's and Henry Wipper's dwellings, at Sedamsville, a suburb of Cincinnati, were burned early this morning. Loss estimated at \$15,000.

The alarm from Box 922 at 9:05 last even was caused by the burning of a shed in rear of No. 40 Kroger street, owned and occupied by William Schroeder. Damage, \$100; no insur-

OBITUARY

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, III., Aug. 9.—Daniel Harlow, father of Secretary of State Harlow, died at his son's residence here early this morning at the age of 70.

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 9.—Alphens B. Crosby, Professor of Surgery at Dartmouth, and Frofessor of Anatomy at Bellevue Hospital, New York, died this afternoon, after an illness of two days.

SUICIDE.

WASSINGTON, Aug. Q.—Joseph M. Carleton clerk in the State Department, fatally shahmeelf last night. Better Late than Never.

If your teeth are going, and you you have not yot tried the "Sozodont," as a preservative, try it now. Abandon all other dentrifices and give it a fair chance; it is guaranteed to be as harmless as When you rise and when you retire use Bernard's Golden Dentilave. It will prevent your teeth from decaying, and impart a pure breath. For sale by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for thildren while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrho's, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. REPRIGERATOR CARS.

92

Thermometer at 92 deg. in shade at Kansas City, Monday noon, when the

TIFFANY CAR No. 14 was loaded with Dressed Beef, and unloaded here by the Wilson Packing Company this morning. Beef in splendid condition.

This proves the Tiffany Summer and Winter Car is what the company claim, as the temperature inside of car remained at 42 deg. from Kansas City here. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY. MASONIC MUTUAL BENEFIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tria one.

Implantable, Aug. 2.—The annual meeting of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society to-day was of deep interest and largely attended.

ed. A statement showed that the defalcation of the late Secretary and Treasurer, Col. J. O.

Martin, who committed suicide a short timesgo, amounted to \$11,945.60, which had been settled by receipts of real estate to the amount of \$6,750, and the balance in cash from Martin's relatives and bondsmen. The report shows cash on hand in the two divisions into which the benafits are divided, of \$34,046.65.

There are 3,821 cer tificates in force in the first division, and 700 in the second division. There

1 1

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Produce Markets More Active and Generally Stronger.

Provisions, Wheat, and Corn Turn Upward-Hogs Dull.

New Grain Arriving More Freely --- Shipments Active.

FINANCIAL.

The clearings show that the present tendency of siness among the banks is to grow less. There not much doing on the Board of Trade or among a merchants, and negotiable paper is not offered any liberal quantities. The banks continue to rsue the policy they nave adopted of discounting their own customers, and limiting their commodations to necessary advances.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the nixt to regular customers. On call, loans are oted at 6 per cent.

quoted at 6 percent.

New York exchange was weaker, and sold between banks at 25@50c per \$1,000 discount.

The clearings were \$2,700,000.

the available funds of the Charter Oak to meet thand matured endowment claims are said by a ford dispatch to the New York Sun to have Hartford dispatch to the New York Sun to have given out. The \$200,000 borrowed from the Ætna Life is all gone, and the current premium receipts fall far short of what is needed to cover claims and interest now falling due, The Sun gives currency to a report that Jewell, in his alarm, has summoned the old managers, Wiggin, Dillon, and White, to a consultation. All the negotiable securities of the Company are already hypothecated, in huilding is mortraged, and all it has to piedge building is mortgaged, and all it has to pledge a new loan is its budget of mortgages, which is settimes of uncertain values would not be eager-scepted as collateral. The correspondent of

the Sun adds:
One of the best known and ablest business men in Hartford, who has an excellent reputation all over the country, said this afternoon that dewell had made the greatest mistake of his life in accepting the position he has, as he would utterly fail to maintain himself successfully in it. It is only a question of time, he said, when the Company must pass into the hands of a Receiver, and some arrangement be made by reinsurance or otherwise to secure the policy-holders. He added that Jewell did not-have the confidence or sympathy of the insurance men of Hartford, because they were satisfied that had personal motives in obtaining control of the Company.

ed that man be personned to all this information, it aust be remembered that it comes from the Sun, which is managed on the principle of giving all the news that can be discovered or invented to support the theories or prejudices of its editor. WATERING RAILBOAD STOCK.

The stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been watered three times. In May, 1864, a stock dividend of 30 per cent was made; in May, 1867, one of 5 per cent; and in May, 1868, one more of 5 per cent. The cash dividends of the Company, in addition, the characteristics of the company, in per cent. The cash dividends of the Company, in addition to the above, have averaged 8 per cent since 1855. The Philadelphia Ledger quotes the law to remind the Directors of the penalty they have incurred if any of the dividends declared have not been earned. The tenth section of the

we not been earned. The tenth section of the latter expressly declares:
A dividend shall in no case exceed the amount of the profits actually acquired by the Company, that the capital stock shall never be impaired reby; and if the said Directors shall make any idends which shall impair the capital stock of Company the Directors consenting therefoll be liable, in their individual capacities, to said Company for the amount of capital stock divided, recoverable by action in debt, as in creases; and each Director present when such idend shall be declared shall be considered as enting thereto, unless he forthwith enters his test on the minutes of the Board, and gives slic notice to the stockholders of the declaring such divident.

PINANCES OF NEW YORK CITY. Comptroller Kelly, of New York, explains that the statements made of the increase of the debt of that city have been mistaken.—The apparent intrease of \$1,087,870.52 in the bonded debt in even months must be diminished by the deduc-lon of \$1,371,321.19 added to the Sinking Fund. both of \$1,374. 19 added to the Shaking Fund. During the year eading July 31. 1877, there was in actual decrease of \$803, 208.04 in the bonded debt. At the beginning of the year the debt, exclusive of the Shaking Fund, was \$132,003, 200.28, and at its end \$132,006,002.22. The revenues of e Sinking Fund are fully adequate for the re-emption of the funded debt now existing, and a duction is in operation which will extinguish it fore maturity. The greater part of the money percoved by the city on revenue bonds in anticipa-

Hon of the revenue bonds has been obtained at 8 per cent.

THE CITIZENS' FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

The capital of the Citizens' Fire-Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.. which has just been closed by Secretary-of-State Kelsey, was \$200,000. The impairment is \$61,000, but Secretary Kelsey states that no loss will fall on the policy-holders. The cause of the failure has been unwise but not dishonest management. The Company was organized April 28, 1869, and claimed to have assets to the amount of more than half a million dollvas. It has Board of Officers was composed of Joseph M. Smith, President; Lewis J. Lyons, Vice-President; Henry M. Schenck, Secretary; and Hiram M. Rhodes, Treasurer. A short time ago Mr. Smith resigned the Presidency of the Company. The officers and Directors are all well-known, prominent, and respected citizens.

THE SCOTCH HON TRADE.

The New York Daily Bulletin says:

The New York Dailg Bulletin says:

The depression in the Scotch fron trade has lately been argravated by a formidable strike. We have been shown a letter from Glasgow (July 25), stating that the iron masters at a recent meeting proposed to blow out one-third of the furnaces now in operation, as the most effective means of meeting the demand for increased wages. Some of the iron masters, according to this authority, are losing from 5s to 7s 6d per ton on the iron they are now making.

THE TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA.

The export business of Philadelphia is declining.
For the month of July the exports were \$2,642,193,
against \$4,011,448 in July, 1876. The greatest
falling off, according to the North American, was
in breadstuffs, provisions, and petroleum. The
exports to Great Britain fell away \$1,000,000, and
the naticipation of American vessels interclination of the participation of American vessels in the carry-ing trade decreased one-half.

BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL PINANCES.

BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

The City of Baltimore has offered \$5,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds running till July, 1916, at popular subscription. The bonds will be free of all taxation by the State of Maryland, and the proceeds of the loan are to be devoted to paying off the 6 per cent water loan of 1875. Sixty-three bids were received, ranging from par to 103, and amounting to \$4,200,000. All were accepted.

THE ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HART-PORD.

Insurance Superintendent Smyth, of New York, has suspended the Atlas Insurance Company of Hartford from doing basiness on account of an impairment of 15 per cent in its capital. The Company's reputation is so bad, and its capital so small, that there is no prospect of any successful attempt at repairment.

amail, that there is no prospect of any successful attempt at repairment.

COUNTERFET \$50 BILL.

A \$50 counterfeit on the Third National Bank of Buffalo has appeared, and is described as follows by the new Government Detector:

Letter A on upper right hand corner. Dated March 10, 1865. This is printed from the altered plate of Central National Bank of New York. Title and date of issue are all that have been changed on the plate. Note like its predecessor, about an eighth of an inch shorter than gennine.

MEDUCTION IN BAN FHANCISCO BANK DIVIDENDS.

Several of the banks of San Prancisco are not paying dividends. The highest rate of dividend paid is now 9 per cent a year. The First National Gold Bank has reduced its dividend successively from 12 to 10, and this month to 8 per cent a year.

COMPARATIVE FOREIGN TARIFFS.

The British Board of Trade has made a valuable somparison of the rates of duty imposed by the Courteen leading countries upon leading British products. The countries that have the highest tariff taxes are the United States, Russia, Spain, and Portugal. The tariff of the United States is the highest of all.

unted to 2,633, 761. During the latter period, increase of the population by births was 5,

Gold was 104%@105% in greenbacks Greenbacks were 95%@95 cents or Green! FOREIGN EXCHANGE

United States & of *8i.
U. S. 5-20s of *65 — January and July.
U. S. 5-20s of *67 — January and July.
U. S. 5-20s of *67 — January and July.
United States 10-40s.
United States 10-40s.
BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.
BROKERS' QUOTATIONS. Chicago City 7 P ct. bonds.
Chicago City 7 P ct. sew crare.
Chicago City 7 P ct. water foan.
Cook County 7 P ct. bonds, long.
North Chicago 7 P ct bonds (L. Park).
He there w ct bonds. ity Railway, South Side ity Railway, West Side ity Railway, North Side

* And interest. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW PORK. New York, Aug. 9.—Gold opened at 105% and closed at 105%, with all sales at these figures alternately. Borrowing rates 1% and 2 per cent and

Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars are 123% in greenbacks, 117% in gold; coin, 140% iscount.
Governments active for 67s. Otherwise quiet.

Railroad bonds strong. State bonds quiet.

The stock market was generally firm and higher during the morning for the railway list, but after the second call a partial reaction took place. Coal during the morning for the railway list, but after the second call a partial reaction took place. Coal stocks and Western Union were unsettled in the early dealings, and declined ¼ to 1¼ per cent, but afterwards recovered, when the general market went up, and still later partially reacted. In the afternoon the market became generally firm, and during the last hour of business the highest prices of the day were made in some instances, especially in trunk lines and Western shares, including Granger stocks. New York Central rose to 9½, Erie to 9½, Lake Shore to 55½, Northwestern common to 22½, preferred to 55½, Northwestern common to 23½, preferred to 55½, St. Paul preferred to 63½, Wabash to 6½, Michigan Central to 45½, Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph to 20, Delaware. Lackawanna & Western to 42½, Delaware & Hudson to 43½, Morris & Essex to 70, and Panama to 108. Western Union was unsettled and fluctuated frequently between 73 and 72½, closing at 72½. It was announced this afternoon that the Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies had each appointed committees to confer on the existing situation and see if anything could be done to harmonize matters. The committees meet early next week. There was very little disposition to speculate on the appointment of the committees.

The Syndicate up to the present time have made settlements with the Treasury for about \$50,000,000 on the new year 11,000,000 in London.

Transactions aggregated 105,000 shares, of which 6,200 were New York Central, 2,700 Erie, 25,700 Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwesterns, 6,400 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Paul. 3,300 Delaware & Hudson Canal, 11,200 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 2,400 Michigan Central, 26,200 Western Union, and 1,000 Wabash.

Meney 2@3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@6 per cent.

Sterlung—Actual business, 484½ for sixty days; 486 for sight.

39	Customs receipts, \$557,000.
24	GOVERNMENTS.
	Coupons, '81
3.4	Conpone '95 New 10874 Ales
	Coupons, '85, new
	Coupons, '68
4	New 58
	New 3810578 Currency 68124
5	STOCKS.
	Western Union 724 Northwestern pfd 52
	Quicksilver 14% C. C., C. & I 24
3	Quicksilver pfd 27 New Jersey Central 113
ч	Pacific Mall 2114 Hock Island 75
ы	Mariposa 2 St. Paul 28
	Mariposa pfd 216 8t. Paul pfd 60
П	Adams Express 92 Wabash 68
1	Wells-Fargo 824 Fort Wayne 87
	American Express 44% Terre Haute 4
9	United States Express, 140% Terre Haute ofd. 15
1	New York Central 94% Chicago & Alton 85
-1	Erie 9% Chicago & Alton pfd. 103
4	Erie ofd 1956 Ohio & Mississippi 27
	Harlom 141 D I A W 400
я	Harlem pfd
	Michigan Central 45% Missouri Pacific 13
. 1	Panama
	Union Pacific stock 64% Hannibal & St. Jo 11
ч	Lake Shore
- 1	Illinois Central 614 Union Pacific bonds 1051
	Cleveland & Pittsburg. 78 U. P. land grant 1023
-	Cleveland & Pitisburg. 78 U. P. land grant. 1021 Northwestern. 22 U. P. sinking fund. 97
1	STATE BONDS.
	Tennessee 6s, old 431/6 Virginia 6s, new 30
	Tennessee 6s, new 43% Missouri 6s106

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO. Aug. 9. — The following are closing quotations at the Stock Exchange: closing quotations at the Stock Exchang Alpha 113/ Justice Belcher 45/ Kentuck Best & Belcher 16/ Leopard Mexican Consolidated Virginia 30/ Northern Belle California 27% Overman Choliag 29% Ophir

Chollar 294 Optimal 284
Confidence 44 Raymond & Ely 149
Confidence 44 Raymond & Ely 149
Cotedonia 34 Silver Hill 19
Crown Point 4 Savage 65
Exchequer 64 Sagregated Beloher 25
Gould & Curry 9 Sierra Nevada 44
Hale Oncologistated 44 Thom Consolidated 44
Hale Consolidated 19 Euroka Consolidated 44
A dividend of \$200 has been declared on Cunsolidated
Virginia and California

FOREIGN.
LONDÓN, Aug. 9—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 169. 109.
American Securities—'67s, 1064; '68s, 1064; '10-40s, 1104; new 5s, 107%; Central, 92; Erie, 9%; preferred, 19; Illinois Central, 594.
The rate of discount in open market for three-months' bills is 14.
Paris, Aug. 9.—The statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of specie for the week of 3, 100, 000f.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Aug. 9:

Thursday, Aug. 9:

Butterdeld st. 217 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, w
f. 25x100 ft. dated May 8.

Oeden st. x25 ft s w of Tweith st, s e f. 50x120

Galley av. 225 ft s of Tweith st, s e f. 50x120

Oakley av. 225 ft s of Tweith st, s e f. 50x1255 ft.

With other property, dated Aug. 2.

Butler st. 128 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f. 24/5x

Butler st. 128 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f. 24/5x

Butler st. 128 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f. 24/5x

Butler st. 128 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f. 24/5x

Butler st. 128 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f. 24/5x

Butler st. 128 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f. 24/5x

Butler st. 128 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f. 24/5x

Butler st. 128 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f. 24/5x

South of thirty-first st, w f. 24/5x

Butler st. 128 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f. 24/5x

South of thirty-first st, w f. 24/5x

Butler st. 128 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f. 24/5x

South of thirty-first st, w f. 24/5x

South of thirty-first st, w f. 25/5x

South of thirty-first st,

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours, ending at 7 o'cleck or

	Rece	ipts.	Shipments.		
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	
Flour, bris	8,295	6,926		4,938	
Wheat, bu	19,790	6, 330	-6,313	19, 224	
Corn, bu	366, 579	207,933	475, 753	313,991	
Rye, bu	45,928	22,001	26, 640	32,027	
Barley, bu	20.716 2.720	5,540	556	******	
Grass seed, hs.	5, 569			420	
Flax seed, Bs.	66,780	34, 095 86, 000	39, 402	50, 204	
B. corn, bs		1,700	******	20, 200	
C. meats, bs	246, 270	150,660	1.990, 472	49,000	
Beef, tes		100,000	400	945, 976	
Beef, bris			166	55	
Pork, bris		41	9,845	350	
Lard, ms		158, 599	1. 142 110	163, 882	
Tallow, hs	27,030	13,978	24,500	55,940	
Butter, hs	219, 587	159, 339	150,570	70, 790	
Live hogs, No.	14 620	11,594	4, 582	4,083	
Sheep, No	3,174	4.727	2,640	3,218	
Sheep, No	598	1, 125	164	3,410	
Hides, Ba	41,400	187,528	267.000	178, 275	
Highwin's, bris	*****	• 450	201.480	253	
Wool, 28	162,879	181,006	119,961	148,807	
Potatoes, bu	34	419	110,001	140,001	
Coal, tons,	3,604	2.022	9:12	454	
Hay, tons	20	80	Olia	30	
Lumber, m ft.	8,392	2.124	2.07	2,102	
Shingles, m		1.858	878	1,320	
Sait, bris	9, 497	521	2.318	3,602	
Poultry, hs	1,220		2,020	18.001	
Poultry, coops .	*****	108		65	
Eggs, pkgs	251	796	357	5	
heese, bxs	3,868	2,829	2,803	1, 264	
apples, bris	660	852		10	

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 2,147 bu wheat, 2,751 bu corn, 1,227 bu eats. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 amber winter wheat, 2 cars No. 2 do, 13 cars No. 2

this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 amber winter wheat, 2 cars No. 2 do, 13 cars No. 2 red winter, 1 car No. 2 N. W. wheat, 4 cars No. 1 spring, 13 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do (42 wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 177 cars and 22,000 bu high mixed corn, 426 cars and 15,500 bu No. 2 corn, 73 cars rejected do (677 corn); 24 cars white oats, 60 cars No. 2 do, 11 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (96 oats); 13 cars No. 1 tye, 57 cars and 1,800 bu No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do (71 rye); 2 cars No. 3 burley, 3 cars rejected do: Total (891 cars), 412,000 bu. Inspected out; 9,007 bu wheat, 345,971 bu corn, 9,391 bu oats, 41,603 bu rye.

A letter from a business house in Concordia, Kan., states that much of the winter wheat has been badly injured by the rains, but that the less will be fully made up by a fine crop of spring wheat, and that the yield of corn promises to be magnificent. An unusually large area of corn was planted, and if nothing happens there will be enough, as it would seem, to supply all the East. Copions rains have failen at the right time.

The reason why there has been no marked advance in corn in England, notwithstanding the stoppage of shipments from the Danabu, is probably the fact that the recent importations of oats

from Northwestern Europe into Great Britain hav peen excessive, —fally double those of a year pre-riously. The imports of beans and peas are also bout one-fourth greater, which helps to diminish

about one-fourth greater, which helps to diminish
the demand for corn.

Reports from Minnesota indicate that the wheat
harvest in that State will probably be over by the
end of next week, and that the farmers are generally stacking their wheat. They are represented
to be more careful in this regard because of losses
in past years by sending forward their wheat before it had gone through the sweat, which resulted
in its being graded lower than it deserved.

A petition for change in the rules was posted on
the bulletin-board of the Board of Trade yesterday,
signed by the requisite number of members. It
asks for the abolition of those parts of the rules
which provide as follows:
That in cases of dispute, the value of the property in other markets, or for manufacturing purposes,

er markets, or for manufacturing purposes, considered. That a fine of 5 per cent may may be considered. That a nice of per cent may be imposed where a defaulting member fails to show that he had provided for the filling of his contract. And that the rules shall not be construed as authorizing unjust or unreasonable claims, based upon manipulated or fictitious mar-It is asked that the change go into effect on or

about Nov. 1.

The rules intended to prevent corners in produce have been loudly objected to since their adoption, have been loudly objected to since their adoption, and by some persons who favored their adoption in the first instance. It is claimed that they put the markets at the mercy of the short sellers, and tend to depress prices to an unduly low point. Many of the oldest members of the Board argue that the present rules are a great improvement upon the old. and they probably are so; but there is little reason to doubt that they have been taken advantage of. In the wheat market to-day there are many millions of bushels sold short, and not 100,000 bu on hand with which to fill the contracts. It is highly

band with which to fill the contracts. It is highly desirable that some safe middle course could be found between the Scylla of unlimited short selling on the one hand and the Charybdis of un-To-morrow the new rules for barley inspection will go into effect. The principal change is in the adoption of a grade known as "extra No. 3," to include slightly shrunken and otherwise slightly damaged barley, and the appointment of one man as inspector. It is expected that the grade of No. 2 will be much more uniform, and worth more, in

onsequence.

The leading produce markets were fairly active resterday, and generally stronger, though some of them were quite weak at the outset. The foreign markets were sleadier on breadstuffs, and the skies here were overcast, threatening rain. The ast named fact was not a special reason for advancing prices, but it helped to stem the down-ward current of the previous day, and the tide once turned there was a reaction. The shipping movement was fairly active, in provisions and corn, and freights were strengthening under the prospect of large quantities of stuff to be moved. Ocean freights, as well as inland rail freights, were both quoted firmer.

Dry goods were moving with as much freedom as could be expected at this positions.

could be expected at this particular season of the year. The demand for summer fabrics is practi-cally over, and it is not yet time to look for any frm. There was no marked change in the position of the grocery market. Sugars remained weak and unsettled, and values sustained a further shrinkage, being quoted off another ½c all around. Stocks have been accumulating of late, while the demand has greatly decreased, and the anxiety to realize has resulted in a decline during the present week of fully 1/2c. Coffees and noe remain firm. The dried-fruit market presented the same general features as on the preceding days of the week.
Apples, prunes, and currants were firm, and advanced a 4c. Fish were fairly active and firm. There were no marked new features in the butter and cheese markets. Oils were in fair demand for the time of year. Carbon and whale were quoted lower, and turpentine a shade higher. Lard was easy at 78c for extra.

Lumber was fairty active at the sale-docks, and steady, piece stuff being firm at the late advance. Business at the yards is improving daily. Hardware dealers report a slightly improved trade Quotations are omitted, as dealers talk of revising the list, and will probably reduce the prices of several articles. Seeds were in moderate demand at easier prices. The trading was confined to tim-othy and flax, which were freely offered for future delivery, and new flax is beginning to come for ward, and the receipts will probably be liberal next week. Wool, broom-corn, and hides were unchanged. Green fruits were pienty and easier, with a fair inquiry from the retail trade early in the day. Poultry was very dull and weak, with the offerings large, stocks having accumulated during the

Lake freights were active, and firm at 3%c for corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 480,000 bu Rall freights were firm at previous rates,

quoted at 30c per 100 lbs to New York, and 35c to Boston and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at 5c above grain figures.

THE ANTI-CORNER BULES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—I would like to ask the friends of the anti-corner rules of the Board of Trade to state under what circumstances it will be possible for wheat to materially advance. Since the existence of the Board we have never had better grounds for high prices than now, stocks never so small, a very large home and foreign demand, a war, and a wide margin on shipments to foreign and Eastern markets, and even to Milwankee. English wants have been very great for two years, but our stocks were large, as was also the crop in California. This year their wants are estimated quite as large, with empty bins everywhere, and crops in California poor. There is plenty of confidence for buyers to hold wheat far above present prices, but every day's experience of the anti-corner rules shows that prices are no longer governed by supply and demand, but it has become wholly a question as to which side can put up the most mar-THE ANTI-CORNER BULES. supply and demand, but it has become wholly a question as to which side can put up the most margin; and as the bear party is always far the largest, probably ten or twenty to one, it has become dangerous for a speculator to operate for an advance under any circumstances whatever. The bears have nothing to fear but their own weakness; they have but to ignore anything that points to high prices, and soil, and well, and cail for margins. Experience shows that under the rule their mytacial stocks over-ride the greatest actual scarcity ever known, and one of the most favorable outprices, and seil, and sell, and call for margins. Experience shows that under the rule their mythical stocks over-ride the greatest actual scarcity ever known, and one of the most favorable outlooks for high prices. It is human nature for a man to more readily believe that which is confirmatory of his views and wishes than what is of an opposite nature. This feature, taken in connection with the great numerical strength of the bears, explains why the vaguest bearish rumor will in our market out-weigh important and well-known facts favorable to higher prices. Our own wheat crop is good, and we will soon have the usual large fall movement, and this one bearish item is the only thing the bears will see or take the least notice of. Ten or twelve years ago wheat enhanced through scarcity to about \$3 per bu, though stocks even them were barely as small here as they are now. The next crop was fair, but wheat only declined to about \$2, and remained about at that price for a year. The next crop was one of the largest the West had had, yet wheat in September was \$1.70 per bu. While traveling in the country lately I took oceasion to talk with a few shippers about our anti-corner rules. I found that while most of them knew we had rules to prevent corners, they did not understand their nature, and were surprised that the Board would permit such regulation to exist. There is not a business interest nor the owner of a foot of ground in the city and the Northwest that is not interested in high prices for all the sarmer produces, and we will become odious if we persist in a reculation that makes our market the leader in all declines, and the world. Without these rules there would be no fear of a corner when receipts or stocks were large, and this would regulate itself to some extent, as decreasing stocks would advance our prices through fear of a corner. This would check shipment and the most powerful instrument to depress prices under the world. Without these rules there would be no fear of a corner. The went of the price will

at Chicago Customs Aug. 9, 1877; J. V. Farwell & Co., 38 pkgs drv goods; Fowler Bros., 50 sacks of salt; Keith Bros., 9 cases drv goods; Barnum Bros., 13 cases toys; Fritz Franzen, 1 case books; Carson, Piric, Scott & Co., 1 case dry goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 31 cases dry goods; Kohlsaat & Co., 5 cases yarms; Herman Hess, 10 cases toys; Herman Isaacs, 200 boxes pipes; Barley & Tyrrell, 22 pkgs glassware; Mark Skinner, 1 case chim-

ware; Chicago Stamping Company, 126 boxes tin plate. Amount collected, \$10, 336, 48 gold.

BOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active for the season and stronger, though opening weak, with a liberal supply of bogs, and a decline at the Stock Yards in consequence. The reaction seemed to start from the morning report of large shipments of provisions the previous day, with the news that 2,000 tes lard were sold on Wednesday for the Continent of Europe, and that meats for December had sold at higher prices than for spot delivery. There was not much real demand for future, but holders were less anxious to sell, and some parties stood ready to fill in their shorts in the event of a further drop. There were rumons of European orders for meats and lard, but it is seldom possible to know of these till after they have been filled, and not always then. The shipments of pork so far this week, mostly by lake, were reported at 15,004 bris.

Mass Porks—Was less active but firmer.—The market declined 7% per bri early, advanced 25c, and closed 156,17% or ligher than Friday afternoon. Sales were reported of 400 bris cash (in car lots) at \$13,07% per \$25. 1.75 brits seller September at \$1.75c; and 550 bris seller the year at \$12.20. Total, 19,500 bris. The market closed firm at \$13.20 seller per september; and \$13.17% at \$13.20 seller the year at \$12.20. Total, 19,500 bris. The market closed firm at \$13.20 seller year of a \$13.20 seller the year of a \$13.20 seller the year of a \$13.20 seller the year of a \$13.20 seller year of a \$13.20 s

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and irregular. There was a little more inquiry, but buyers were not generally willing to pay the figures asked, though most holders of aprings were willing to make further concessions. Winters were relatively firm, some millers sending in word that their shipments will probably fall off, as farmers are disposed to hold back their wheat. Sales were reported of 200 bris winters at \$6.50 st. 25; and 600 bris spring extras. chiefly at \$7.00 st. 7.5. Total, \$90 bris. The market closed at the following range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$7.25 st. 25.00 good to prime brands of winters, \$8.50 st. 0.00 folice to fine spring, \$7.00 st. 50; fair to good Spring, \$6.00 st. 50; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$6.50 st. 50; folice to favorite brands of winters, \$8.50 st. 0.00 st. 50; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$6.50 st. 50; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$6.50 st. 50; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$7.50 st. 50; fair to good Minneso

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Sales were limited to 700 bu by sample at \$1. 18 on track, and 350 bu do at \$1. 33 free on

The receipts were neary, we care can imprecied in chiefly as No. 2, and dealers were expected for continued liberal arrivals. Numerous selling orders were also received from the country, and there seemed to be a scalar control of the country and there is seemed to be a scalar control of the country and the country and the country and the sellent of the country and the shipments were light. The advance of other grain seemed to have little influence. Seller August opened at 25c and declined to 245c, closing at 245c. September sold at 244c244c, and closed at 245c. October was quiet at 245c, and seller the year at 245c. Cash sats were more active at 245c225c. Rejected oats were nominal at 183 isc. and closed at 245c. Cash sats were more active at 245c225c. Rejected oats were nominal at 183 isc. were reported of 11.400 th No. 2 at 245c225c. 18 jected oats were nominal at 183 isc. were reported of 11.400 th No. 2 at 245c225c. 18 jected oats were reported of 20.400 to 3 is 25c. and 3 is a seller the receipts were liberal. No. 2 sold at 36c, and No. 1 at the same figure. Rejected was nominal at 46c. August sold at 545c. Cash sales were reported of 20.400 th No. 2 at 185c and 185c. B. Attle X.—Was in fair request and 46c0 figure. The country which were figure at 185c. August sold at 545c. Cash sales were reported of 20.400 th No. 2 at 185c. B. Attle X.—Was in fair request and 46c0 figure. The country which were figure and of 20.400 th No. 2 at 35c. and No. 1 at 185c. and 185c. August sold at 545c. Cash sales were reported of 20.400 to 3 cash and a selected was nominal at 48c. August sold at 545c. the country which were figures and 400 to 405c on track. Total. 2.700 bu.

ATTERNOON CALL.

Winter wheat—No. 2 seller first half of August, was quoted at \$1.206, 100 to 405c on track. Total. 2.700 bu.

ATTERNOON CALL.

Winter wheat—No. 2 seller first half of August, was quoted at \$1.206, 200 to 800 to 80

Short ribs—Sales 100,000 has for September at \$6.67%.

Mess pork was firmer, closing at \$13.35 for September and \$13.25 for October, with sales of 2,000 hris at \$13.30 sin \$13.30 for August \$13.35 for September, \$13.25 for October, and \$12.45 for the year. Lard was quiet at \$8.706.8, 75 for September and \$8.768.8, 77% for October.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 18,000 heat \$8.70, and 100,000 he selier September at \$8.67%.

Wheat was in moderate demand and higher early, closing the same as on 'Change. August sold at \$1.08% of 1.00%, and closed at \$1.08% is optember sold at \$1.016.6 in 100%, and closed at \$1.016.6 in 100%, a

steamed.

Maars—Were quiet, with little change in prices.

Short ribs were easier early, but closed firm. Other descriptions were ateady, with only a light demand.

Sales were limited to 50,000 hs short ribs at 6%c seller September; 50,000 hs long clears at 6%c seller sweet pickled hams at 19%c for 15 h and 10%c for 14-b averages. The market was firm at the close at the following range of prices:

Short Long Short Long Santa

a average. The market was firm at the close at the following range of prices. Short Long Short dera, clears, c

BREADSTUFFS.

89.50.

Bran—Was quiet and steady at the decline of the previous day. Sales were made of 20 tons at \$10.50 per ton on track.

CORN-MEAL—Course was nominal at \$17.50 per ton

per ton on track.

COEN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$17.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and irregular. The market for this month advanced 13cc, and closed 13cc higher than Wednesday afternoon, while September only improved 3cc. Liverpool was quoted strong, with small arrivals off coast, but not much demand, and New York was dull, though steadily held. The advices were thus not particularly favorable to an advance, but the market had been sold down the previous day by parties who expected a break in Liverpool, which would enable the demand from the composition of the state of the composition of the compositio

car.

Minnesota Wheat—Sales were limited to 700 bu by sample at \$1.18 on track, and \$30 bu do at \$1.33 free on board car.

CORN—Was moderately active and irregularly firmer, advancing %6%c per bu, and closing %6%c higher than the preceding afternoon. Liverpool exhibited little change, and New York was tame under a stronger tone in ocean freights. But our receipts were smaller, and the clouded sky, with some sympathy for wheat, made the market stronger, tudier a fair demand for future, and a good liquitry for cash lots for alipment. The receipt, which is supposed to be partly than to come in freely, which is supposed to be partly than to come in freely, which is supposed to be partly than to come in the crops begin to move in earnost from the farm. Seller August opened at 45%c, sold at 45%c, receded to 45%c, and vanced to 45%c, and closed at 45%c, Seller September soid at 44%e35%c, closing at 45%c, celler September soid at 44%e35%c, closing at 45%c. Cash No. 2 closed at 45%e34%c, and high-mixed at 45%c. Cash No. 2 closed at 45%e34%c, and high-mixed at 45%c. Cash No. 2 closed at 45%e34%c, and high-mixed at 45%c. Seller September soid at 45%e34%c, closing at 45%c. Cash No. 2 closed at 45%e34%c, and high-mixed at 45%c. Seller September soid at 45%e34%c, closing at 45%c. Seller September soid at 45%e36

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was sready at \$2.0862 16.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers report a moderate inquiry at the given quotations: Green burk, 767%; medium, burl, red-tipped, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{cond}\text{2}\text{cond}\text{2}\text{cond}\text{4}\text{cond}\text{4}\text{cond}\text{4}\text{cond}\text{4}\text{cond}\text{4}\text{cond}\text{4}\text{cond}\text{4}\text{cond}\text{4}\text{cond}\text{4}\text{cond}\text{4}\text{cond}\text{4}\text{cond}\text{4}\text{cond}\text{4}\text{cond}\text{con

Ht as follows:
Fornios—Dates, 696%c; figs, layers, 92 lie; Turkish prunes, 8%-09-60; raishas, layers, 91.6%d1.70; loose
Muscatel, 82.2062.30; Valencia, 6%-6%c; Zante currants, 767%c; citron, 20821c.
Domastro—Aiden apples, 15618c; Michigan do, 75-69
7%c; Southern, 68-66%c; blackberries, 78-87%c; raspberries, 28-87%c; pitted cherries, 168-17c.
Nurs—Filberta, 126-12-9c; almonds, Terragona, 19-0
194c; French walnuts, 59-609c; Grenoble walnuts,
134-914c; Brazila, 64-67c; pecana, Texas, 74-68c; do,
Missauri, &collec; Wilmington pennus 6-699c; Tendissauri, &collec; Wilmington pennus 6-699c; Ten-

Prine mess pork was quoted at \$12.00612.25, and extra prime do at \$10.00612.25, and extra prime do at \$10.00612.25, and extra prime do at \$10.00612.25, and extra prime do at \$10.00612.55, and closed 50 tigher than on Wednesday afternoon. Sales were 50 orted of 500 to. coimmon morass-Alispice, 17:617%; cloves, \$1.0661.10; Cal25:62%; pepper, 15:6616c; nutmegs, \$1.0661.10; Cal25:62%; pepper, 15:6616c; nutmegs, \$1.0661.10; Calcutta ginger, 10:611; Sic; German mottled, 0:69%;
Soars-True Blue, 5%; German mottled, 0:69%;
Siuc Lity, 6:60%; White Lily, 55:666; White Rose, 5%;
Get; Feach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5%;
Sauser, et al., 5%;
Savon Imperial, 5%;
Savon Imperial, 5%;
Savon Imperial, 5%;
Timothy, 50.50; No. 2, 58.00:68, 50; intreed, 7.00:7, 50;
upland prairie, 87, 50; No. 1, 55.50; slough, 54.50,
High Wine B- Were very quiet, with no change in
price. Sale was limited to \$1.08 per gallon. The mar-

kip and calf, 146:180; dry-salted hides, 12bgc; deacon skins, 45:4500.

HOPS—1 here was no change. Old hops were dull at 86:12c. The new crop is reported to be in good condition, and the crop of the country now promises to be very large.

OILS—Carbon was less firmly held, a reduction of 5c being noted. An easier feeling in whale and lard o'4s was also developed, and the former was quoted down to 73c. Turpentale was firmer, at 7c. Prices range as foliolistic, 17c. Turpentale was firmer, at 7c. Prices range as foliolistic, 17c dec. less., 18c; extra lard oil, 7c; No. 18c; No. 2, 60c; linaced, racs, 20c; extra lard oil, 7c; No. 18c; No. 2, 60c; linaced, racs, 20c; extra sociolistic, 17c; experim, \$2.00; enestsfoot oil, strictly pure, \$1,0061, 10; do, extra .86;80c; do. No. 1, 75;680c; bank oil, 47c; Straits, 5c; miners oil, 60c; turpentibe, 37c; naphtha deodorized, 68 grav., 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 7d deg., 16c; gasoline, 20c; West Virginia oil, natural deg., 38c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 30g;26c.

POULTRY—Continues very dul. Springs and all stock except oid hens in fine condition are almost unsalable. The offertings are large, and include a good stock except oid hens in fine condition are almost unsalable. The offertings are large, and include a good stock except oid hens in fine condition are almost unsalable. The offertings are large, and include a good stock except oid hens in fine condition are almost unsalable. The offertings are large, and include a good stock except oid the part of the part of

many coops that have been on the market several daya. Springs are quoted at \$1.5063.00, and old hens at \$3.00 (33.25).

POTATOES—Were dull at 8000\$\$1.00 per br!: Prices are so low that country shippers cannot sell stock here without losing money, and nearly all the potatoes offered are brought in on wagons by the farmers.

SEEDS—Timuthy was slow and easier, with sales of prime at \$1.45 for August, and easier (old seed) was quoted at \$1.45 for August, and easier (old seed) was quoted at \$1.45 for August, and easier (old seed) was quoted at \$1.45 for August, and easier (old seed) was quoted at \$1.45 for August, and easier (old seed) was quoted at \$1.45 for August, and easier (old seed) was quoted at \$1.45 for August, and easier (old seed) was quoted at \$1.45 for August of the market. The samples of new timothy indicate that the quality of the seed is good, but it nuils easily, which is due to the fact of dry weather during the ripening season. A lot of 9,000 but new timothy sold at \$1.275, Several cars of new flast were received, and sold at \$1.275, and August sold at \$1.275, and August sold at \$1.28. The market closed easy. Eastern buyers held back, owing to rumors that an advance in reights is likely to take place. The flast is of superbquality.

freights is likely to base passes, quality, quality, 8.1.T—Was in fair demand and steady. Quotations: 81.1T—Was in fair demand and steady. Quotations: 82.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, 84.00.
TEAS—Met with a steady, fair inquiry, and are steadily held at the following quotations:

"QUYTOWINS—Common. 28-630c; good do. 35698c; and a steadily of the common and common and a steady steady of the common and a steady steady of the common and a steady. Steady of the common and a steady of the common and a steady. INPERIAL—Common, 25630c; good do. 33630c; me-dium, 38440c; good do. 45645c; fine, 48650c; finest, 53650c; choice, 63680c; choicest, 70675c. Young Hysox—Common, 25628c; good do. 30633c; medium, 38640c; good do. 43626c; good do. 30633c;

TOUNG HYSON—Common. 256228c; good do. 308,33c; medium, 38645c; good do. 43645c; fine, 48650c; fines, 48650c; fines, 48650c; fines, 48650c; choices, 58645c; fines, 48650c; choices, 58645c; fines, 48650c; choices, 58645c; fines, 48650c; choices, 58645c; fines, 58655c; choices, 58645c; fines, 48650c; fines, 48650c; fines, 58650c; choices, 58660c; fines, 48650c; fines, 48650c; fines, 58650c; fines, 48650c; fines, 58650c; fines, 48650c; fines, 4860c; fin

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Chitle.

5,710

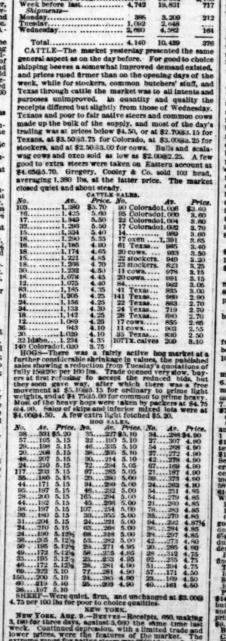
2,345

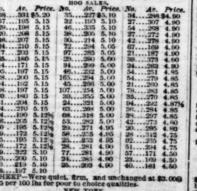
3,174

14.

3,350

10. Cattle. Hops. Sheep.
5,710 11,888 677
2,345 14,613 1,142
3,174 14,629 588
3,350 10,700 478
14,579 51,678 2,905
1,5,540 34,334 2,705
1,6,742 19,831 717





Switz - Receipts, 1.320, making 0,470 for three days, against b, 170 the same time last week; none sold alive, but the tone of the market was a trifle firmer.

83.00@3.50.

Hoos-Receipta, 1,600; total for the week, 11,400; Moos-Receipta, 1,600; total for the week, 11,400; market duff and siow; Yorkers, 83.15@3.35; fair and choice heavy neglected.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—Hoos-Dull and a shade lower; common, 94.50@4.75; light, 83.00@5.20; packing, 54.85@5.00; butchers', 85.10@5.20; receipta, 2,479;

6, 1, 155. Sr. Louis, Aug. & Hous Steady and unchange

14. 7545. 10.
CATTLE—Natives still unsalablet butcher grades and extra in fair demand and unchanged.
RECEPTS—Hogs, 2. 400; cattle, 1,800. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—Hooselnta, 14,000; shipmenta, 600 head.

LUMBER. The wholesale market was more active and steadler. The offerings were larger, and in the forendon buyers appeared and bought 12 or 15 cargoes. Piece staff was in good demand at \$7.257.50, the outside being for Manistee or Ludington cargoes. Some grades of inchlumber were quoted a shade firmer. Prices for inchlumber were quoted a shade firmer. Prices for inchlumber were quoted a shade firmer. Prices for inchlumged from \$8.0092.00 for fair to choice mili run. Lath were steady at \$1.20 for fair to choice mili run. Lath were steady at \$1.20 for fair to choice mili run. Lath were steady at \$1.20 for fair to choice mili run. Lath were steady at \$1.20 for fair to choice mili run. Lath were steady at \$1.20 for fair to choice mili run. Lath were steady at \$1.20 for said were left over. Following are the sales: Cargo schr William Loutit, from Ludington, 190.000 ft piece stuff at \$7.50; cargo schr Topsey, from Musikegon, 140.000 ft common control staff to the stuff at \$1.20; schr Great West, from Cooffto, 25.000 ft strips and boards at \$5.50; 2000 ft strips and boards at \$6.50; 2000 ft strips and strips and strips and steadier. Or the fair military through market was fairly active and steadier. Or the fair at the strips and steadier. The yard market was fairly active and steadler. Or-res are beginning to come forward freely, and some salers say they are behind in siling them on account the searcity of freight-cars. Following is the price

rst and second clear, 1 to 2 inch.... id second crear, dear, i inch. 20.00 (a) dear, i inch. 20.00 (b) dear, i inch. 20.00 (b) dear, i i inch. 20.00 (b) dear, i i i i c) dear, i c

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. POREIGN CITTES.

Species Dispetch to The Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9-11:30 a. m.—GRAIN—WhestWinter, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s; spring, No. 1,
12s; No. 2, 11s; white, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s 2d;
club, No. 1, 13s 2d; No. 2, 12s 5d. Coru—No. 1, 26s;
No. 2, 25s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9-2:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Lard.

42s 9d.

42s 9d.

Liverroot, Aug. 9-Evening.—Corrow-Duil; midding upland, 8d; Orleans, 6 3-16d; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,950.

Brazaerupra-Steady; California white wheat, average, 12s 26d 12s 6d; ciub, 12s 5d6 13s 2d; spring, 116 12s winter, 12s 612s 6d. Flour—Western canal, market winter, 1286128 6d. Flour-Western canal, mark-bare. Corn-New Western mixed, 25a6288. Oats American, 3a638 6d. Barley, 3s 6d.

PEAS-Canadian, 37s 6d. CLOVER SEED-American, 450650s. Provisions—Mess pork, 54s. Prime best, 85s 6d.

American lard, 43s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 37s; short do, 38s 6d.

do, 3% 6d.

Tallow—Fine American, 41s.

Patholaum—Spirits, & 6d; refined, 11s 3d211s 8d.

Linsued Oil—23s 6d.

Resin—Common, 5s255 3d; pale do, 13s.

Spirits of Turrentins—28s 6d.

Current—American, 52s.

Antwerp, Aug. 9.—Patholaum—30s 6d.

Spirits Turrentins—28s228 6d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Western, 54s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 36s; short ri 57s 6d; long clear, 37s; short clear, 36s; shoulders, 3 6d; bams, 50s. Lard, 44s. Prime mess beef, 67s; In-

terate, and his wooks.

The first term of the quite red on the quite red on the quite red of the quite red on the quite red o

dull and nominally unchanged. Rice steady, with fair demand.

Perroleux—Dull and heavy; crude, 74674c; reduct, 1368.

Taklow—Firm.

Lisix—Quiet and unchanged.

Bring of Turpenting—Higher at 346344c.

Educa—Lower; Western. 146-154c.

Phovisions—Pork heavy and closed quiet; new meas.

\$14.05641. 10; Septembor, \$13.95431.96. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats—Western aules; middles dull and unchanged. List opened lower and closed firm; prime steam, new and old, \$2,0020.07%. closing at \$3.05.

and August. 40%: Reptember. 40%: rejected, 40%: damages. 40c. Oats dull: No. 2, 274c.

RECRIPTS—Flour, 500 lettl: wheat, 50,000 bu: com. 50,000 bu: com. 500 lettl: wheat, 50,000 bu: com. 50,

bash, \$1.0001.10: Corn Juli; high mixed, 50c; re-

-Duil and weak; crude, 6%37c; refined;

WHISKY-Dull at \$1.12. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bi; corn, 4,000 bi.

Br. Lovis, Aug. 9.—Corrox—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUX—Unsettled and lower to sell.
Gaats—Wheat casier: No. 3 red fall. \$1.20 cash;
fl. 10% abl. 16% Angust: \$1.12% abl. 12% September;
fl. 10 cash. 16% Angust: \$1.25% abl. 12% September;
fl. 10 cash. 16% Angust: \$1.25% abl. 12% September;
fl. 10 cash. 16% ablest cash; 42c August: closed higher: No.
2 mized, \$1.00 cash; 42c August: closed at 42% of the cash; 42c August: August: No. 2 ablest and anchanged at 508351.

Wuissy—Steady at \$1.08.
Fatorisions—Fork quiet at \$18.40 cash and September. Lard quiet; whiter, \$8.82%; summer, 48.85
Bulk meat s nominally unchanged. Bacqu quiet and unchanged; only an order trade.
RECENTRES—Wheat 47.000 bu; corn, 48.000 bu; oals, 7,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

dull and weak: white Western, 40,941c; mixed, 376
38c.
Provisions—Quiet; mess pork, \$15,00915,25.
Butter—Steady; extra, 25,925c; New York State and Bradford County, extra, 25,925c.
CHESSA—Steady; New York State, fancy, 10,010%c; Western, 25,11c.
CHESSA—Steady; New York State, fancy, 10,010%c; Western, 51,11.
Backing—Whest Dall; refined, 13c; crude, 8%c.
Winesx—Dall; Western, \$1,11.
Backing—Whest Ast, 000 bu; corn, 130,000 bu.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. Ang. 9.—Floura—Strong.
GRAIN—Whest—Demand fair and market firm; red, \$1,2561. 30. Corn steady and firm, at 4%c5bc. Onto dull at 25,6650c. Hye in good demand at 57,650c.
Barley dull and nominal.
Provisions—Fork dull and nominal; \$13,75. Lard quiet but firmer; current make, \$8,80; kettle, \$0.659
10.00. Bulk meats firm, at 5c, 7c, 7%c. Bacon quiet and steady 5%c; 7%a7%c; %(6%)6c.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1,48.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.
LIMBARD OIL—Steady and firm at 57,658c.
MILWAUKER.
MILWAUKER, Wis., Aug. 9.—FLOUR—Dull and nominal.
GRAIN—Whest decided Mc, and closed quiet; No. 3

mai.
Grain-Wheat decilned 4c, and closed quiet; No. 3
Milwankee, \$1.24; Angust, \$1.11; September, \$1.25;
No. 3 Milwankee, \$1.04-26.
L1; September, \$1.24-26.
L2; 45%c. Oats declined 4c; No. 2: 24-4c. Rye steady
with good demand; No. 1, 55c. Bariey-Cash nominally unchanged at 6de; September, 68c.
Fraceurs-Wheat to Buffalo. 35cc.
RECEURS-Flour, 3.700 bris: wheat, 16,000 bn.
Shipments-Flour, 3.000 bris: wheat, 3,700 bn.
NDIANAPOLIS.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 oris: wheat, 3,700 ha.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—FLOUR—Dull, weak, and
lower: fancy, \$8,7507.25; low grades, \$1,0094.00.

GRAIN—Whest steady at \$1.25 cash; \$1.18 August,
\$1.18 September. Corn dull and lower: mired, \$40.

live, \$20 August. Oats, 25.

PROVISIONS—Easier; clear rib, \$6,7507.00; shoulders
not quoted; hams. 10c. Lard—Summer, \$8,0006.65;

kettle, \$8,7508.00.0. Rettle, \$9.75&10.00.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; sales 5.00 to No. 1 Duluth shading at \$1.40. Corn nominal; No. 2 Toledo held at \$30; no buyers. Oan lancitive. Rye inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS—Nominal at 3½c. Bosts scarce.

Boston, Aug. 9.—Flours—In fair demand and un-GRAIN-Corn quiet at 64@67c. Oats dull; No. 1 and extra white, 55@65c; Nos. 2 and 3 mixed, 40@41c; rejected, 33@38c. jected, 33638c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Grain—Wheat lower for spring; No. 2 Milwaukee club. \$1,43; white Carala, \$1.7061.75; new white State, \$1.4861.50. Consteady; No. 2 Toledo, Soc; high mixed heid at 60c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

unchanged.

MONATARY—Gold. 1001/691051/6; sight exchange, Monatary—Gold. 1001/691051/6; sight exchange, Monatary—Manpers, Aug. 9.—Corron—Dull at 101/6c. Sales 150 bales: receipts. 28; shipments, 460; stock, 8,610. Others unchanged. PEORIA, Aug. 9.—HIGHWINES—Dull and lower; sales of 100 bris at \$1.06.

COTTON. COTTON.—Quiet: middling at 10%; net receipts. 48 bales; sales, 113; coastwise, 723. Mobiles, Aug. 9.—Corrors—Quiet: middling at 10%;; net receipts. 27 bales; sales, 50; coastwise, 68. CHARLESTON, Aug. 9.—Corrors—Dull; middling, 11½; net receipts. 25 bales: coastwise, 23. SATANNAH, Aug. 9.—Corror—Steady; middling, 11¢; net receipts. 55 bales; gross receipts. 55 bales; gross receipts. 55 bales; gross receipts. 55 bales; gross receipts. 55 bales. NEW OBLEANS, Aug 9—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 423 bales; receipts net, 6 bales; gross, 23; no exports; stock, 25,468.

DRY GOODS., DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Business is fair with the commission houses, and the jobbing trade improves steadily. Cotton poods in moderate request in first hands, and steady. Prints more active, and ginghams in good demand. Dress goods fairly active. Woolen goods for men's wear in moderate request. Foreign goods in better demand.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 9.—PETROLEUM—Market very quiet; standard white 110 test, 12c. PITTSBURG, Aug. 9.—PETROLEUM—Steady; crede, \$2.3716 at Parker's; refined, 1316c, Philadelphia de-

TURPENTINE.

THE COURTS. Record of Judgments, New Sults, Etc. Margaret Rowley filed her bill yesterday ask-ing for a divorce from Charles Rowley, a salooning for a divorce from Charles Rowley, a salcon-keeper at No. 553 Clark street, on account of his drunkenness and cruelty.

And Minnie Kuehl also wants a divorce by reason of the inordinate fondness of her hus-band, Frederick, for wine and womeu.

Susan C. Bird filed a like bill, charging her husband, Deane D. Bird, with cruelty and drunkenness.

And finally Charlotte A. Keith, a wife of twenty-seven years' standing, complains that her husband, Alonzo Kelth, deserted her three years ago, so that she, too, is anxious for a decree giving her the sole care of her four

children.

UNITED SATES COURTS.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against Hyppolite and M. Stirmel, Mark Skinner, Adolph Ascher, H. H. Gardner, and John Spry, to foreclose a trust deed for \$5,000 on Lot 13, Block 125, in School Section Addition.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

George Gnussing, a painter in this city, was the only would-be bankrupt yesterday. His debts amount to \$6,557, and are all unsecured. No assets beyond exemptions. The case was referred to the Register.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Henry P. Kidder filed a bill yesterday against Simeon and E. Ashley Mears, H. W. Carter, administrator, Lizzle D. Mears, Stephen Arnold, J. H. Tyler, and the Kirby Carpenter Company, to foreclose a mortgage for \$4,400 on the S. E. M of S. E. M of the N. E. M of Sec. 18, and five acres next to and west of the E. filteen acres of the S. M of the S. W. M of Sec. 17, 42, 13.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Jacob Leonard commenced a suit for \$8,500

18, and five acres next to and west of the E. fiteen acres of the S. & of the S. W. & of the N.
W. & of Sec. 17, 42, 18.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Jacob Leonard commenced a suit for \$8,300
against Alden Leonard and M. W. Dodge.

Thomas R. Armstrong filed a bill against
Fred W. Tourteilotte and Sarah J. Armstrong
to restrain the foreclosure of a trust-deed on
Sub-Lots 3, 4, and 5, in Bard's Subdivision of
Lot 1, Block 48, in School Section Addition.
This is a revival of the old trouble between
Armstrong and his wife which has been repeatedly told in the papers. The trust-deed was
given to secure to Mrs. A. \$1,000 a year when
shapobtained a divorce from him, but the decree
was soon after vacated at her request, and
Armstrong now claims be is not bound to pay
the sums he acreed to in the trust-deed.
Jacob Bamberg et al. sued Eva Berg for
\$1,000.

Emil Dietzsch sued Charles Mueller and H.
J. Christoph for \$1,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Gorman and James Sweeney were tried
for burglary. The former was found guilty of
larceny and remanded, and the latter was acquilted.

Yesterday was arraignment day, and 120 unfortunates pleaded. Among these were five indicted for murder, as follows: Frank Shepherd,
for killing Officer McArthur; James Burns and
William Park, for killing Grubb, near Maskell
Hall; James Gannon, for killing William Shanley, and Mary Walley, for the murder of Martha
Brady. They all pleaded not guilty.

Unived States Cluster Court—Convessions—
Henry A. Barling et al. vs. Winslow Bashnell,
\$1, 161, 19.

SUCRECULAR S. Lawrence Duffy, \$20, 07.

Towle & Roper vs. Same, \$34, 30.

Hint Book.

SUGAR.

SUGAR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The Tribeme states that the heavy decline in the prices of sugar the last two months is due to the fact that the market is overloaded. The stock now held is the largest ever accumulated here. The Tribeme predicts disaster to some of the firms, and cites the case of one house that is carrying 25,000 hog-heads which, if sold at the present market rates, would be at a loss of \$500,000.

THE C The City Does Any Court-F

Ald. Gilbert Wants City-Ha nother Ineffectual the Gas

Aldermen Who W Friends held last evening, Ald. ald. Ballard offered Aid. Ballard oncered:
WHEREAS, The Cour
(rock County Commission
ing a Court-House on
Inown as the "Public s
various courts of said county; as
WHEREAS, The City of
come future time building

WHEREAS. There has design and plan for the county portion of which to be said exterior whereas. The said WHEREAS. The said that in the centre of sair rected one-half on the city's polerons dimensions sense, the foundations of sein at or below any hulldings, and which will half or three-quarters lard-earned taxes, and earned taxes, are the two buildings of the observer ween the two buildings rill be in examining is deger of our future liar will result that the said we have let, or are aboth beginning and compared less of the city's in lest interest of the compore. fore,
Resolved, That the Contracted to serve a legal not Commissioners, and, if

missioners, and, if n erecting any don city's portion of said

ALD. exid that this dome col person was out on the ride, or unless he got i buildings, when be \$1,000,000 thrown awa mettle the corners or irchitect himself had could be dispensed we fleet of the building. Is aver of building the City wanted to agree or the did not want to enter Ald. Cullerton said fered into by the city viding for uniformity the two portions, and the resolution, provided the resolution, provided the resolution, provided the resolution potential to the city show the provided the city show to the city's dome for it.

Ald. Ballard—Becaus bay for it. nettle the corners hay for it.
Ald. Thompson said the effect of notitying would not join it in it would be the means in the matter, and he said that it was probable to the condition of a to the condition o

is to the condition of a regard to the build would, therefore, move temporarily, with the it under the light she Mayor's report.

The motion was lost. The resolution was towing vote:

Fass—McAuley, Resolution, Stewart, Gibidler, Throop, Cook, son (Tairteenth), Baulinsenoarth, Schweisth, Anys—Sommer, Kerhov, Ryas, Sweezey— The Commission The Committee of referred Ald. Kirk's the increase of the po-of the Committee of their opinion the set the borrowing of \$11 clearly illegal, and shrespect to the immonance for the increase it was not competent ordinance were so drucking effect before provided by appropriation to defray. They therefore recommand Secs. 1 and 2 be a ling substituted:

Sec. 2. This ordinary. ing substituted:

SEC. 2. This ordinar
in force whenever an
priation by this Counctions of citizens, to di
carrying out the proviAfter considerable,
theme, the whole su
report ordered publis

CIVIL-SE

The same commit the last report of the ject of applications tions for their fri were unable to conce who thus openly a law. The words of and unequivocal, and appointments for offense for which and punishment, that the Committee the Fire Marshal was whom such applications. whom such applic with a view to takin this pernicious an Committee recomm following amendme 26, 1877: 28, 1877:

Be it ordened, etc. March 26, 1877, in Taldermen to the execappointments or empanisments of empanis

obey it. He was or regulations—unalte Chicago was a me tempt to make yee of Aldermen was defermen and the Alderman's ly applauded by manybody for office, new ordinance, belight of petition.

On motion of Aldeferred under the Ald. Throop Ald. Throop offer Resolved. That in the city by voluntar building of sewers city.—the present security therefor be standard works Department, rence of the severa Alleys of the city.

Ald. McAuley sa order was passed out off from their was pussed out off from their was whether it was pulsely of the city. Ald. Kandey sa order was pussed out off from their was whether it was ployes of their of laborers in build licemen, firemen, a the men on sewers.

Ald. Rawleigh making the aum \$1. Ald. McAuley

dulit high mixed, 5001 -

a: barley, none.

3. FLOUR Quiet; superfines;
Minnesota fumily, 88.5069.50
mades, 88.6068.50

15 State red, 81.4281.43; amber,
1841.50; Rre sready at 6 * 70c.
2040; mixed, 60-9661c; Oac.
Western, 40641c; mixed, 376

NCINNATI.

b. Flour Strong.
nami fair and market firm; red,
rady and firm, at 48%50c. Oats
in good demand at 57%50c.

nchanged.
y and firm at 57@58c.
HLWAURER.
Aug. 9. - FLOUR-Dull and nome: September, 68c. o Buffalo, 3½c. no bris; wheat, 16,000 bu. 000 bris; wheat, 3,700 bu.

0.—COTTON—Quiet; middling at bates; sales, 115; constwise, 723.—COTTON—Quiet; middling at bales; sales, 50; constwise, 68.
9.—COTTON—Dull; middling, hales; constwise, 32.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11c; gross receipts, 54; sales, 41.

Y GOODS...

—Business is fair with the combine jobbing trade improves stead, moderate request in first hands, ore active, and ginghams in good fairly active. Woolen goods for the request. Foreign goods in better the contract of the request.

TROLEUM.
12. 0. —PETROLEUM—Market very
110 test, 12c.

D.—PETROLEUM—Steady; crode,
refined, 13%c, Philadelphia de-RPENTINE.

COURTS. its, New Sults, Etc.

aled her bill yesterday ask-om Charles Rowley, a saloon-Clark street, on account of d cruelty.

shl also wants a divorce by linate fondness of her huswine and women.

ed a like bill, charging her

s' standing, complains that so Keith, deserted her three

SATES COURTS.
Mutual Life-Insurance Comresterday against Hyppolite
k Skinner, Adolph Ascher, H.
hin Spry, to foreclose a trustLot 13, Block 125, in School

DPFCY MATTERS.

a painter in this city, was bankrupt yesterday. His soft, and are all unsecured temptions. The case was rece.

I COURT IN BRIEF.

Blied a bill yesterday against they Mears, H. W. Carter, the D. Mears, Stephen Arand the Kirby Carpenter a a mortgage for 24,480 on ... 4 of the N. E. 4 of Sec. at to and west of the E. fiffof the S. W. 4 of the N. 13.

IS.

DIT COURT.

Summerced a suit for \$8,500 and and M. W. Dodge.

trong filed a bill against and and M. W. Dodge.

trong filed a bill against and and M. W. Dodge.

trong filed a bill against a suit for a bill against a bill against

ignment day, and 120 un-Among these were five in-follows: Frank Shenherd, Arthur; James Burns and ing Grubb, near Maskell for killing William Shan-for the murder of Martha ded not guilty.

Committee recommended the passage of the following amendment to the ordinance of March 26, 1877:

Best ordained, etc., That the ordinance passed March 26, 1877, in reference to applications by Aldermen to the executive officers of the city for appointments or employment for others be, and the same is, amended by adding thereto the following: "And sany Aiderman who is guilty of a violation of this ordinance shall, for the first offense, be brought to the bar of the Council and publicly reprimanded by the presiding officer, and for the second offense shall be expelled from the Council; and any executive officer of the city who shall neglect to make reports, as provided in said ordinance, shall for each offense be deprived of his salary for the space of fifteen days."

Ald. Cullerton uttered a vigorous protest against the attempt to pass an ordinance which, to him, was clearly filegal. Every man was supposed to have the right of petition, and when he, the Alderman, was apprivilege to recommend deserving men for places, and he should continue to exercise that privilege as long as he chose, and when the Council decided to take away that right he wanted to get out of it.

Ald. Sweeney took the same view of the matter. He had riven notice last spring that he would not obey the ordinance of March 26. He had not obeyed it, and he didn't propose to obey it. He was opposed to the proposed new regulations—unalterably opposed to them. Chicago was a metropolitan city, and this attempt to make preachers in long tail coats out of Alderman was destined to be a failure.

The Alderman's closing sentiment was warmly applianced by ins friends.

Ald. Throop had never but once recommended anybody for office, but he was opposed to this new ordinance, believing it interiered with the right of petition.

On motion of Ald. Cullerton the matter was deferred under the charter.

The City Does Not Intend to Have

THE COUNCIL.

Any Court-House Dome.

City-Hall at Once.

Another Ineffectual Effort to Dispose of the Gas Question.

Aldermen Who Will Recommend Their

Friends for Offices

COURT-HOUSE DOME. Ballard offered the following:

ore, Essoired, That the Corporation Counsel be di-cetted to serve a legal notice on said Cook County commissioners, and, if necessary, to enjoin them rom erecting any dome, or any part of one, on the city's portion of said Block No. 38, known as

ALD. BALLARD

said that this dome could never be seen unless a person was out on the lake or down at River-

person was out on the last or down at Kiverside, or unless he got right in between the two buildings, when he would look up and see \$1,000,000 thrown away. He was opposed to this dome, moreover, because it would settle the corners of the building. The

pay for it.

Aid. Thompson said the resolution would have the effect of notifying the county that the city would not join it in the, building of a dome. It would be the means of saving the city's rights in the matter, and he should favor its adoption.

ald last evening, Ald. Cook presiding.

Ald. Throop introduced the following ordi-

nance:

Be it ordained, etc.:

Sec. 1. There shall be paid to the People's Gas-Light & toke Company, for gas furnished to the City of Chicago by said Company from Get. 1. 1876. to May 1, 1878, at the raise of \$2 per 1,000 cubic feet. There shall be paid to the Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company, for gas furnished to the City of Chicago by said Company from May 1, 1877. to May 1, 1878, at the rate of \$1.65 per 1,000 cubic feet. All future payments for gas shall be made at the expiration of each quarter.

Sec. 2. All ordinances, orders, and resolutions of the City Council in conflict or inconsistent with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage. au Gilbert Wants Work Begun on the

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Ald. Throop said be hoped the Council would now settle the gas question. He was satisfied that the city would have to pay \$3 per 1,000 feet until it did settle this matter. It would never get gas any cheaper. As it was, Chicago was getting its gas cheaper than any other city in the country. If the Council determined to settle up with the West Side Gas Company, the difference in the settlement would be \$40,000 or \$50,000, which could be saved by adopting his order. This would settle the matter up to May, 1878.

Murrass. The County of Cook, by order of Cook County Commissioners, is at this time building a Court-House on the east half of Block 38, known as the "Public Square," for the use of the various courts of said county, and for the various office of said county; and for the various office of said county; and for the various source turne time building a city-Half on the west half of Block 38, and kown as the "Public Square;" 1878.
On motion of Ald. Gilbert, the ordinance was referred to the Committee on Gas.
Ald. White submitted an offer of Alken & Charles to light the street-lamps with oil at the rate of \$15 per lamp per year. Referred to the Committee on Gas.

Ald. Gilbert offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Council that the Department of Public Works should at once proceed to advertise for bids for building the foundations of the city's part of the Court-Bouss according to the plans and specifications agreed upon, provided there is a sufficient amount to the credit of the City-Hail Fund to do so.

Ald. Ballard said there were no plans agreed upon, and moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Public Buildings. Carried.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the same Committee be instructed to report at the next meeting upon all subjects referred to it relating to the construction of the city's portion of the City-Hail and Court-House. Carried.

Ald. Cullerton also moved that the Committee on Gas be instructed to report next Monday night on all matters referred to it.

Ald. Gilbert moved, as an amendment, that the Committee on Gas be instructed to report the first Monday in September.

Ald. Cullerton said he was inclined to accept the amendment and vote for it, although by so doing he would lay himself liable to the charge of favoring the gas companies. He thought ne could endure that, however.

Ald. McAuley and others objected to this gas question being deferred so long, and urged a prompt settlement of the difficulty.

Ald. Gilbert's motion was lost.

The Council then adjourned. Ald. Gilbert offered the following:

TAMMANY'S FOES.

Victorious—The Leanings Toward Coali-tion in the Local Politics of New York.

settle the corners of the building. The architect himself had admitted that the dome could be dispensed with without marring the effect of the building. The Alderman was in favor of building the City-Hall, but thought the city wanted to agree on a design first, and that it did not want to enter into this dome business. Ald Cullerton said there was a contract entered into by the city and county in 1872, providing for uniformity in the exterior plans of the two portions, and he was of the opinion that it contemplated a dome, or at least a portion of a dome. He was in favor of the resolution, provided, however, the city was not in such a position that it could not very well get out of it at the present time. Under the circumstances, he would prefer that the resolution go to a committee to report at the next meeting. New York, Aug. 6.—There is one way, and but one, in which the rule of Tammany in this city can be overthrown. That way is for the Republicans to join with the anti-Tammany Democrats and the anti-Tammanyites of what-ever faction in one grand assault. This has long been recognized as the fact, but something has always occurred to either prevent a coalition of the opposing forces, or to break up such coali-tion as had been effected. Last fall, when Andrew H. Green became an independent candidate for Mayor, there was an alarming determination manifested to throw John Kelly out of power. But the national question prevailed, It would be the means of saving the city's rights in the matter, and he should favor its adoption.

ALD. CULLERTO Council would get a report next Monday night from the Mayor as to the condition of all existing arrangements in regard to the building of a City-Hall. He would, therefore, move to postpone the matter temporarily, with the idea of taking action upon it under the light shed on the subject by the Mayor's report.

The motion was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—McAuley, Rosenberg, Ballard, Thompson (Thirteenth), Baungarten, Waldo, Niesen, Linsenarth, Schweisthal, Jansens, Kirk—21.

**Naw—Sommer, Kerber, Oliver, White, McNerberg, Ryas, Sweeney—7.

INCREASING THE POLICE PORCE.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred Ald. Kirk's ordinance providing for the increase of the police force, also the report of the Committee on Police, reported that in their opinion the second section, authorizing the borrowing of \$110,500 for the purpose, was clearly illegal, and should not be passed. With respect to the immediate passage of an ordinance were so drawn as to prevent it from taking affect before means should have been provided by appropriation or by voluntary contribution to defray the additional expense. They therefore recommended that the preamble saw, 2s. 2 This ordinance shall take effect and be in force whenever means are provided by approand Secs. I and 2 be stricken out and the following substituted:

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force whenever means are provided by appropriation by this Council, or by voluntary contributions of citizens, to defray the expense caused by carrying out the provisions hereof.

After considerable talk on this rather fruitful theme, the whole subject was deferred and the report ordered published.

The same committee, to whom was referred the last report of the Fire Marshal on the subject of applications by Aldermen for positions for their friends, reported that they were unable to conceive the motives of Aldermen who thus openly and flagrantly violated the law. The words of the ordinance were plain and unequivocal, and any Alderman soliciting appointments for others was guilty of an offense for which he deserved condemnation and punishment. The report further stated that the Committee had reason to believe that the Fire Marshal was not the only officer to whom such applications had been made, and with a view to taking effective means to prevent this pernicious and disgraceful practice the Committee recommended the oassage of the following amendment to the ordinance of March 26, 1877:

Be st ordained, etc., That the ordinance passed March 26, 1877:

day after day openly, and in the presence affectiow-Senators to whom he has generously issued free ti-kets to the stand, that they may see how harmless the thing is under proper and Senatorial management. He who can coolly and unblushingiv do this, and get himself interviewed so as to defend his course before admiring constituents in the "short-hair" wards, is unquestionably a person to fear. He is, in his way, a great man; and it is his way, is one regard, to be a great foe to Tammany in general and to Tammany's chief in particular. Therefore, when the German Liberals join the anti-Tammany Democrats, and when John Morrissey enrolls himself among the latter, Sachem Kelly is in a position to take the advice of the contraband to the rebel farmer when he saw a party of foragers coming, "Hl, massah; bettah look out for de roost!"

Notwithstanding these combinations, there must be one further addition to secure an election which shall not be of Tammany's choosing. Nothing can be done successfully without the help of the mass of the Republicans. Hitherto these have preferred defeat to any coalition with non-Republicans. Whether this policy is to still obtain is the question now holding the attention of the leaders, and provoking which discussion. At this early day the most that can be safely said is that the leanings are more decidedly toward better government through coalition than they have been at any time bitherto. The influence of both the Times and Tribuse, strange to say, is thrown on the same side, the coalition side; while the Post, of the evening press, is particularly outspoken. Added to these indications, to-day comes the first direct voice from a political body. The Republican Association of the Third Assembly District, after reorganizing with non-Custom-House officials for officers, passed unanimously this resolution, following one which heartily indorsed the policy of the President, as sincerely endeavoring to carry out the principles embodied in the platform of the Republican party at Cincinnati:

Res

Aid. Cullerton uttered a vigorous protest against the attempt to pass an ordinance which him, was clearly illegal. Every man was supposed to have the right of petition, and when he, the Alderman, was derived of that right, he wanted to resign. He considered it his privilege to recommend deserving men for places, and he should continue to exercise that privilege as long as he chose, and when the change as long as he chose, and when he change as long as he chose, and when the change as long as he chose, and when the change as long as he chose, and when the change as long as he chose, and when the consultation of candidate and above reparation of the consultation of the consultati

of laborers in building sewers, or to pay the policemen, firemen, and others, and not employ
the men on sewers.

Ald. Rawleigh moved to amend the order by
making the sum \$160,000 instead of \$100,000.

Ald. McAuley wanted to see the sewers properly built, if built at all, and he wanted to know

the Clark-Street Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, should be attended by them if they desire to secure men in the interest of the lot-owners as Trustees to take charge of the permanent fund for the perpetual care of the lots in said cemetery, and soles of the lot-owners only can secure this.

A Lor-Owner.

MARINE NEWS.

COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

Total......1,335 443,352 OOASTWINE VESSELS CLEARED.
No. Thomase.
86 51 695
9 236 152,897
1 309
8 968 233,538 6.413

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Lake freights—Charters, schr Sasco, lumber, Bay City to Chicago, at \$1.50 per thousand and return load; Manistee to Buffalo, deals and timber, at \$2.50 for deals and \$3.00 for deals and timber; at \$2.50 for deals and \$3.00 for boards and timber; schr Ellen Theresa, railroad ties, Bear Creek to Buffalo, 10e each; schr J. T. Emey, railroad ties, Piecon Bay to Buffalo, 10e each; M. Cummings, salt to Toledo in ballast.
Cleared—Prop Canisteo, Green Bay, 300 bris eemens; prop Arabia, Chicago; prop China, Chicago, 100 bris eement and sundries; schr William Raynold, Detroit, 600 tons coal; schr Iosco, Chicago; schr George Murlay, Chicago, 125 tons coal; schr Berlin, Cleveland, 230 tons marble; schr Phanton, Ashtabula; schr Harvest Queen, Erie; schr M. J. Cummings, Toledo; schr City of Sheboygan, Racine; barge Rodna Stewart, Bay City.

PORT COLBORN. Burralo, Aug. 9. -Veesels passing Port Col-orn for twenty-feur hours ending 6 o'clock p. m., 8th:
Westward—Props Armenia, Toronto to Toledo;
Dromedary, Montreal to Detroit; barks James
Wade, Ogdensburg to Erie; J. C. Woodraff, St.
Catharines to Toledo; Montmorency, Chariotte to
Chicago; Mary Merritt and Mazella, St. Catharines
to Sauit Ste. Marie; Mary Battle, St. Catharines
to Sauit Ste. Marie; Mary Battle, St. Catharines
to Toledo; schrs. Ayr, Collins' Bay to Windsor; H.
P. Murray, Toronto to Black River; Acacia, Toronto to Cleveland; Cataract, Kingston to Ashtabula; J. Walters, Picton to Chatham; Montans,
Clayton to Detroit. Ciayton to Detroit.

Eastward—Props Cubs and Zealand, Toledo to Montreal; bark Canada, Sheboygan to Cleveland.

PORT HUBON. Special Dispatch to The Pribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 9.—Down—Props
Quebec, D. W. Powers, Bertschy, Westford, Arcatchie. John Owen and raft; schre Butcher Boy, Typo, Homer, Stampede, Swallow, Pen-saukee, Lizzie A. Law, White Cloud, N. H. Rounds, Cleveland, St. Lawrence, Sweden, Ass Rounds, Cleveland, St. Lawrence, Sweech, Ass Childs, C. K. Nims, Sligo, Sam Flint, J. S. Reh-ards, City of Chicago, Mary Lyons, Prince Alfred. Up-Props Benton, Holland, Champlain, Pacific, Celtic, Kershaw, Idaho, Fairbank, Saralie, Bay City and barges, Salina and barges, Wetmoge and consort; schrs Dick Somers, Cecelia, Montpelier, Riverside.

Wind-North, gentle; weather fine. VESSEL TRANSFERS. VESSEL TRANSFERS.

The following shows the transfer of vessel property at this port for the month of July:
July 14—Schr Ethan Allen, J. D. Yates to C. S. Burdsall. \$1,000.
July 21—Three-eighths of schr L. A. Burton, John Gillard to Joseph A. Gillard, \$1.
July 14—One-half of schr Dawn, John Olsen et al. to Samuel Surasion, \$800.
July 20—Schr Hemisphere, James Considine to Dennis and James Maguire, \$10,000.
July 11—Schr Ithaca, A. Nelson and W. Dunham to John Kyle. \$850.
July 18—Steam canal-boat LaSalle, William A. Snyder to Richard A. Davis et al., \$2,500.

THE LIABILITY OF A TUG. the tug Margaret, appealed to the United States Supreme Court from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the libel alleged that the tug Margaret, in towing the brig Mechanic into the port of Racine. in Wisconsin, conducted the process so carelessiy and unskillfully that the brig and cargo were sunk. This proceeding was instituted to recover damages for the loss sustained by the libelan's. Justice Swayne decided that the tug knew all the dangers and was responsible for all the consequences. He therefore affirmed the decision of the lower court.

LAKE FREIGHTS. basis of 31/2c for corn to Buffale. Roomwas taken for about 480, 000 bu. Charters: To Kingstonfor about 480,000 bu. Charters: To Kingston—Schrs M. Copley and L. H. Hammond, corn at 6c. To Buffalo—Schrs Col. Ellaworth, Lem Elisworth, Carlington, Jennie Matthews, F. D. Barker, Neltie Wilder, C. H. Burton, S. M. Hutchinson, E. Nieholson, Hippogriff, I. N. Foster, McVey, and prop Scotia, all corn at 3½c. To Montreal—Prop Scotia, corn through.

The schr Great West gets \$1.62½ for lumber from Oconto to Chicago, rafts inside.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEFORT, Aug. 9.—Arrived—Georgia, Ottawa, 6, 450 bu corn: prop Welcome, LaSaile, 3, 000 bu corn, 1, 800 bu rye; Mayflower, LaSaile, 6, 100 on corn; Daydawn, LaSalle, 6,000 by corn; On-tario, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn; prop Montauk, Lockport, 720 bris flour; Lily, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Sanshine, Ottawa, 6,300 bu corn; Tempest, Ottawa, 6,200 bu corn; prop Peerless, Ottawa, 4,700 bu corn. Cleared—Dolphin, LaSalle, 92,172 ft lumber; North Branch, Henry, 93,067 ft lumber. MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MARQUETTE, Mich., 9. Aug. — Arrived — Prop Pay ette; schrs King Sisters, Sumatra. Cleared last night - Prop Vienna; schr Verona. Helens.
In port bound down—Prop Peerless.
Passed down—Missouri.
Wind—Northwest.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. The steam-barge Fay ran hard aground on Grosse Isle, Tuesday midnight, and at last accounts was being lightered off. She has iron ore on board. A schooner-rigged boat, about twenty-eight feet long, and named the Minnehaha, drifted ashore in a swamped condition at Coatsworth's dock, Ontario, last Thursday. It is supposed to have been stolen from the American side of Lake Erie, and an owner is wanted.

CHANGE OF ROUTE. Props Winslow and St. Louis, of the Union Labe Superior Line, will, during the balance of the seasuperior line, will, during the distance of the season, extend their trips to Duluth. The Atlantic will ply between Houghton and Duluth, and will stop at all ports. A large contract to transport rainroad iron from Erie to Duluth has doubtless had something to do in bringing about the change above mentioned.

UNDERGOING REPAIRS. At the Union Ship-Yards, Buffalo, the prop Toledo is being calked and put in condition for business. Schr E. Jones has had a mysterious leak stopped. The schr L. C. Woodruff has been re-paired, and work on the James Davidson, putting in new arches, etc., is complete. At Milis & Co.'s Ards the prop Potomac is receiving new arches. A SLIGHT COLLISION. While the steam-barge Owen was going up the North Branch Wednesday evening she sheered around and struck the boxes in Eyster's dry-dock,

and damaged them slightly. A harder blow would have resulted in serious loss to Capt. Eyster. CONTENTED SHOVERS. The gangs of lumber-shovers on the lumber market are receiving the advance they recently demanded, and are content. No trouble need be anticipated from them, but they are in full sympathy with their brethren in the yards.

THE GOLDEN WEST. The schr Golden West was taken from the dock at Bayley's boat-yards yesterday and towed up the North Branch to Miller's dry-docks, where she is to receive a thorough overhanling and calking. Capt. Everett will command her. She will go into the grain trade.

ALL RIGHT AGAIN.

The workmen finished repairs on the schr Hopo-griff yesterday, and she was released from Eyster's dry-dock, and went up the South Branch to load a cargo of grain. The Hutchinson was also taken out of Miller's docks and went to elevator for corn.

NAVIGATION NOTES. nciaco.—The tug Mary McLane was sent to ers' dry-dock yesterday for new stern-bearings.... An unusually says number of large echooners were chartered yesterday at 3%c on corn to Buffalo ... There has been quite a large falling off in church excursions on the lake this season as compared with last... The schr Augusta, the same that ran into and sank the stur Lady Rich in 1860, off Wankegan, arrived here from Cleveland yesterday. .. Quite a feet of lumber-laden craft came in yesterday, and cargoes went off lively. Ten vessels were on the market in the evening. During the day ten cargoes of bark arrives.

OTHER PORTS.—The schr L. C. Woodruff has been bought by Cleveland parties on p. t... The

the day ten cargoes of bark arrives.

OTHER PORTS.—The sehr L. C. Woodruff has been bought by Cleveland parties on p. t....The revenue cutter Perry is undergoing repairs at Erie ...The Anchor Line props Campbell and Young are to be fitted out...At Cleveland coal comes in very slow, both by rail and canal, and a number of vessels are waiting for cargoes. Schr Elizabeth Jones has arrived in Buffalo leaking slightly. She had corn on board....A dispatch received yesterday announced that the stur Cumberland had been relied off list Royale... A large number of vessels at Kingston, Ogdensburg, and this port, says the Oswego Times, are looking for resum cargoes. There seems to be little or no coal on the market, for shipment west, and the indications are that rates will decline considerably... Local freights from Cleveland to Chicago are better than from Buffalo to Chicago, which is partly owing to the fact that Buffalo's coal is anthracite, and less of it to the ton, as the Irishman said, than of the bituminous shipped from Cleveland... Schr Sasco arrived at Buffalo Tuesday with a cargo of pine deals destined for Liverpool on through contract from Manistee. Haram H. Smith, consignee at that point, was superintending its transfer to canal-boats to be thus forwarded via canal to New York, and thence by vessel to Liverpool. Other cargoes are to follow.

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock lass

wood.
CLEABANCES-Schr B. F. Bruce, Buffalo, 49,000 broom: schr Madison, Pentwater, 6 bris flour: schr P. B.
Locke, Buffalo, 22,000 corn; prop. J. L. Hurd, Hanoock, 500 bu corn, 11, 844 bu oats, 960 lbs lard, and sundries, prop Portage, Buffalo, 48, 610 bu corn, 3,158 bris pork 150,000 lbs. meats, 48,000 lbs lard; schr C. J. Wells Buffalo, 34,400 bu corn; schr A. G. Morey, Buffalo Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn; schr A. G. Morey, Buffalo

MR. WAHL'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The letter of Mr. Wahl in yesterday's issue of your paper I consider embodies the solution of the workingman's trouble. And I trust after the able way in which he has opened the matter before the public that the question will not be allowed to drop into insigto employ the unemployed labor are: The ex-pending the money in the Treasury for the erection of the Court-House; the proposition he makes of employing a number of men at his own cost; and the most important the question own cost; and the most important the question of assisting labor to start farming. This latter question is the solution of the whole matter. Help the able-bodied workingman to start farming; he will then not only be able to support his family, but reduce the cost of the staff of life-bread—and drain the cities of the unproductive labor. Bread in England is 16 cents for a four-pound loaf. Here it is 24 cents and short weight at that. There are many ways of carrying into practice this latter plan by State or county bonds, which would be at a premium within two years. For unemployed capital as a private enterprise it would pay. That something must be done is evident to every one who comes in coutact with the workingman. He must be employed, and not only be self-supporting, but a profit to the community at large. Keep the bail rolling and the solution will soon be solved. The longer it is delayed the worse the results. It is through your assistance alone such matters can achieve your assistance alone such matters can achievaccess.

A WORKINGMAN.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Mr. Vernon, Ill., Aug. 9.—The presence i our city to-day of a number of the more prominent lawyers of Southern Illinois created a buzz in our local legal circles, and awakened general curiosity. It transpired that the visiting attorneys were here in the interest of a most important suit, involving the construction of an agreement for the division of the estate of the late Orville Pool, of Shawneetown, amounting late Orville Pool, of Shawneetown, amounting to \$400,000, and numerous accounts for rent and interest. The title of the suit is, "Mary Pool Docker et al. vs. Marsnall M. Pool et al. The attorneys for the complainants are the Hon. D. T. Linegar, of Cairo, and Carl Roedel, of Shawneetown. Judge S. Marshall and the Hon. R. W. Townshend represent the defendants. The case will be submitted to Judge Farmer tomorfow in chambers upon a report of evidence and statement of account by the Hon. John N. Wasson, of Shawneetown, referee.

A late invention is a duplex, unpickable, and uncutable pocket. It consists of a double pocket, secured inside the ordinary one, and this again secured by a watch fastener, to which chains are attached and sewn inside. A little armor plating is all that is wanted for complete defense, except the pickpocket is provided with a torpedo, and in that case it is all up with the wearer.—Albany Argus. AMUSEMENTS.

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Priday, Aug. 10—Excursions on the Lake at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

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ONGEST UNION SQUARE THEATRE CO., AND GRAND SUCCESS OF EVER SHOWN SMIKH AMERICAN INTRODUCING STAGE. THE FAMOUS COACH SCENE, With its Horses. Coach Guards, &c., representing departure of the York Mail for Duthshoys Had.

POURTH WEEK OF THE

[ORIGINAL] BEAUTY:

Secret of a Fair Face

A Romance of Reality—The Devices of the Queens of Society—How Plain Features are Made Attractive, and the Blemishes of Nature are Hidden by the Witchery of Art—An Interest-

In our climate, and owing to American modes of life, not one woman possesses that best boom of nature—a fair complexion; a gift without which there can be no real beauty.

There is no use of repining, because it is so. The sensible thing, under the circumstances, is to see how the defect may be overcome.

Clearly, in this matter, Art must be called upon to supply what Nature has denied.

Does a fair reader ask, How?

To reveal that very secret is the purpose of this article.

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Is certainly one of the most marvelous and useful products of modern science. The united testimony of thousands of ladies reveals the fact that the Magnolla Balm is a sure device for creating a pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner.

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It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity, and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plumo.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnoita Balan remove all blemiahes and conceals every drawdack to beauty; and, while it is as harmiess as water, it is so life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Ladles who value personal attractions, and who hope to make themselves attractive to the lords of creation, can make an absolute certainty of it by using Hagan's Magnolia Balan; and we know of no other way, if they require any kind of cosmetic at all, in which they can be certain of it. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug store.

Beware of sticky, filthy, muddy compounds, in covered or opaque bottles, called Hair "Restorers," etc. They only paint and daub the hair for the time; and they are poisons likely to breed paralysis and brain diseases.

Turn from them with loathing, and treat your hair with the pure, clean restorative,—LYON'S KATHAIBON. This reliable old preparation does not paint the hair and finally destroy it, but brings it back to new life by nature's own process. The Kathairon costs only 50 cents for a large bottle.

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Same Faculty, course, terms, and privileges as last year. Opens Sept. 12. Hon. Henry Booth, L.L. D., Professor of Law of Real Property, &c.; James L. High, Esq., Prof. of Saulty, Juries, and Pleadings; Hon. N. B. Hurtl, Prof. of State, of III. and Pleadings and Practice; Van Buren Denslow, Ll. D., Prof. of Common Law, Contracts, and &r. For catalogues, &c., address V. B. DENSLOW, Sec., Chicago, III.

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. PROPOSALS. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Sealed proposals, Indorsed "Froposals for flour, corn." etc. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, care Maj. W. B. Hughes, Q. M. U. S. A., Sloux City, Is., will be received until 12 m. of Wednesday, Auz. 22, 1877, for furnishing at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Sloux City, St., Faul, or Yankton, the following supplies for the Indian service, viz: 2, 870, cot pounds of floor, 1, 830, cot pounds of floor, 1, 830, cot pounds of sugar.

2, 870, cot pounds of sugar.

2,

heretofore. Any or all bids, or any part of any bid, will be rejected, if deemed for the best interests of the Government.

Every bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of the control of th

The sait must be dry not pacted in corresponding to the prices named must be "net." In no case will any allowance be made for sacks, boxes, og barrels. All articles furnished under contract must be delivered at the places designated for their reception, and will be subject to strict inspection. The subject to strict inspection will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the further right will be reserved to increase or decrease the amount specified in any contract to an extent not except the subject of the subjec o increase discussions of the rocate of the right will be reserved to increase their right will be reserved to increase of the right will be reserved to an extent not examount specified in any contract to an extent not examined. A joint and several bond, in the full amount of the conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract in all its particulars, must accompany the same. The sufficiency of the sureties must be evidenced by their affidavit as to the value of their property.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be sub-let or assigned to, or filled by, any other party, without the written consent of the Secretary of the contract.

Madison, Wis., July 25, 1877.

Notice is hereby given, pursuast to Chap. 211 of the Laws of Wisconsin for the year 1874, that sealed proposals will be received at this office up to noon of the sith day of September. 1877, for furnishing the State of Wisconsin with the necessary stationery for its use during the year commencing Jan. 1, 1878.

A classified list of the articles and the quantity of each class required will be furnished to all persons desiring to bid on application to the office, either persons ally or by letter. All stationery to correspond with the saunt to said Chap. 21, and to be delivered to the office of the saunt to said Chap. 21, and to be delivered to the chert of the companies now provided for inspection at this office, purperintendent of Public Property, at the Capitol. In the City of Madison, Wis., on or before the 184 day of November. 1877.

The stationery is divided into four classes. — A. B. C. City of Madison, Wis., on or before the iss day of November. 1877.

The sistory is divided into four classes.—A. B. C. and B.—and a congrete casied bid must be made for each of the state of the sister of the sist

SUMMER RESORTS.

SAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILBOAD * 7:50 a. m. * 7:30p. m.

Wisconsin a Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Mensaha through
Day Express.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Fay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express.

All trains run vis Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul
and Minnesotis Green
All trains run vis Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul
and Minnesotis are good either vis Maddson and Prairis
du Chieu, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winons. ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-according to the Control of the Control

Mail and Express. Ottawa and
Streator
Rockfrd, D'buque, 4Sioux City *19:00 a.m.
Pacific Express for Omaha...
*10:30 a.m.
*3:40 p.m.
*3:50 p.m. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second Ticket Office, 67 Clark 40. southeast corner of It doiph, Grand Facilie Hote, and at Painer House.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer H Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive. PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS B. R.

Depart. | Arrive. 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m. OHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILBOAD, Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sta. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

From New York to Bristof (King

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. Joliet & Northern Indiana R. R. Co.

JOLEBY, July 15, 1877. NOTICE. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Jolies & Northern Indiana Ballroad Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Jolies, Illinois, on the 20th day of August, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board.

R. G. RALSTON, Secretary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, NO. 4, FOR the City and County of Philadelphia. In the matery of the fourth and final account of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe-Deposit & Insurance Company, Assignee for the benefit of creditars of the Kutarprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia. The underspeed, Assignee and the Court to sudit, estie, as a suditor, appointed by the Court to sudit, estie, as a sufficient of the Court of Safe-Deposit & Insurance of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe-Deposit & Insurance of the Philadelphia Coupany of the lastic of the accountant, will enter upon the discharge of the duties of the safe of the safe of the safe of the safe of the Court of the Safe o



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The Tribene states that e prices of sugar the last he fact that the market is

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Louisville and Cincinnati base-balls ch we both at the Tremont House yesterday.
Capt. David H. Silver, Superintendent Upper
lasouri Transportation Line, is registered at
the Tremont House.

The Rev. Henry Jones and A. B. Barnard, condon, Eng., tourists who are doing America, are stopping at the Tremont House.

At 7:30 last evening Joseph Levy, of No. 7 by street, found his little 16-months-old son conthered in the party wall. The child had hered in the privy vault. The child had missing for several hours.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by lanasse, optician, No. 85 Madison street (Trisanasse, optician, No. 85 Maulson street (1815-18 Building), was at 8 a. m., 70 degrees; 10 a., 17; 12 m., 80; 3 p. m., 79; 7 p. m., 73, rometer at 8 a. m., 29.81: 7 p. m., 29.85.

Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.81: 7 p. m., 29.85.

The Knights of St. Patrick held their second annual picnic at Sharpshooters' Park yesterday, and it was a very enjoyable affair. The day was excellent and the park beautiful. The Knights and their friends returned to the city in the evening very much pleased.

The Rev, W. E. Williamson, of the Church of the Good Shepherd, of this city, has recently organized a Reformed Episcopal Church in Wheeling, W. Va. The movement in that city he headed by a coumber of the best families, and the outlook is of the most hopeful character.

Testerday morning a notable party left for two or three weeks' shooting and fishing in the wilds of Wisconsin via Marquette. It consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Collins S. Squiers, Assistant Postmaster; Capt. and Mrs. John W. Gregg, Superintendent of the Money-Order Depart-ment; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Russell, of Milwau-kee, Wis.; and Mr. and Mrs. N. Sid Platt, of Louisville, Ky.

Company A, Capt. Agramonte's cavalry, which served so effectually during the recent roubles, held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at which money mough was raised to buy Capt. Agramonte a nedal, which the boys will present to him Saturday evening as an agreeable surprise, when he will be fully prepared to be surprised, and will herve up a supper, etc., and the usual number of speeches will be made.

f speeches will be made.

Just as the train was leaving Sharpshooters' ark last evening with the Knights of St. atrick picnickers, some one called the atention of the conductor to an overturned buggy in the highway. An investigation revealed the act that Daniel Muroby, of No. 849 State treet, owner and occupant of the buggy, had cen thrown against the fence and severely incred by a runaway horse. He was taken to his ome and there attended by Dr. Curtiss, who bund a broken arm, and indications of severe iternal injuries.

Internal injuries.

The Paediological Society met in the parlors of the Foundings' Home last evening. The meeting was well attended. Dr. Duncan read a paper on the chemistry of food for infants. The merits of the article were discussed. Dr. Robey read a paper on the care of infants, considering chiefly the matter of nursing, etc. A desultory discussion followed upon incidental cases which had been observed at the Home. The Society adjourned to meet the first Thursday evening of September, when there will be an election of officers.

Yesterday's Journal says: "Two conferences between business men have been held in the last two days to talk over the project suggested by Mr. Louis Wahl for giving the ungested by Mr. Louis Wahl for giving the unemployed something to do. So far the only
one who has given enthusiastic support to the
scheme, besides Mr. Wahl, is Mr. B. P. Hutchinson. The latter saw Mr. Wahl on the day
after his published letter, and said that he had
for the past month been cogitating over a simliar plan of relief, but, on account of the requirements of business, he felt that he could
not give the time necessary to carry it out. He
assured Mr. Wahl that he was willing to give
\$5,000 worth of work at the rate of \$1 a day,
and believed, if the matter was talked up, that
\$200,000 days' labor could be furnished."

Aspecial meeting of the Mexican-War Vet-

Aspecial meeting of the Mexican-War Veteran Association was beld last night at the Sherman House. The object of the meeting was to take action in regard to giving a dinner to the members of the State Association of Mexican-War Veterans, who meet in this city Sept. 5. It was resolved to give such a dinner, and, by the adoption of another resolution, an invitation was extended to all veterans in this and other States who had served in the war aloresaid. Messrs. C. R. Otis, P. T. Turnley, and C. C. P. Holden were appointed a committee to make all necessary inquiries and arrangements. Subscriptions were made last night, and upon the amount collected before the next meeting will depend the quanty of the enterng will depend the quality of the enter

The Committee to solicit funds for the Second Regimant started out yesterday, under the leadership of Gen. Joseph Stockton, assisted by ColQuirk and Capt. W. J. Onahan. They proceeded to the various railroad offices, and everywhere received most graitfying encouragement. Nearly all visited expressed a willingness to subscribe, and all the larger railroad corporations promised at least \$500 each, which would be donated by the Board of Directors at their next meetings. In all, the roads promised \$5,000, and there was evinced a general disposition to get the regiment up to its full standard, and to furnish the means to properly arm and equip 1,000 men. Mr. Blackstone, of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, personally put down his name for \$150. There is at present an active and wholesome symmetry for the militia, and a disposition to place it go a sound basis.

Manager McVicker has made a conation to the regiment of 800 tickets, good for any evening next week. These tickets will be good for reserved seats, and are in fact equivalent to a bona fide donation of \$800.

CHICAGO AVENUE STREET-RAILWAY.

"The North Division Railroad Company wants

CHICAGO AVENUE STREET-RAILWAY.

A paragraph in yesterday's Journal ran:

"The North Division Railroad Company wants to run a line on West Chicago avenue, and has filed a petition with the West Division Company to be allowed to do so. The latter will consider the question at their next meeting. It is stated that the North Division Company offer to divide the profits." This is not exactly so. Ald. Baumgarten and some West Chicago avenue people went to the North Side Company in reference to this road, and were at once referred to the West Side Company, which alone can build a line on the West Side. If the latter corporation can get permission to build a track on Chicago avenue from the North Branch west, the North Side Company would undoubtedly be glad to lease it, as it leases from the South Side Company the Clark street track from Madison to the centre of the bridge. But the West Division Company may prefer to get a grant for a track from Milwaukee avenue west on Chicago avenue, and operate the line itself. It would suit it better to have the other Company run across the Branch and westward, on Division street, and that would probably better accommodate the public.

"The quarterly meeting of the Illingie St. Andrew's Society."

Division street, and that would probably better accommodate the public.

St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The quarterly meeting of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society was held last night in the clubrooms of the Sherman House, the President, Mr. Godfrev Macdonald, in the chair.

After the usual preliminary business the Chair appointed Messrs. Andrew Wallace, Hugh Richie. Alexander Kirkland, John Alston, L. Martin, Robert Lorrimore, James Wood, and Daniel R. Cameron a committee to make arrangements for and superintend the getting up of an amusement the proceeds of which are to be applied to the treasury of the Society, and consequently to charitable purposes.

The Treasurer, Mr. Dale, reported \$202.79 on hand in the Benevolence Fund and \$402.75 in the Reserve Fund. He was instructed to pay \$200 to the Western Bank-Note Engraving Company for work on certificates of membership of the Society.

pany for work on certificates of membership of the Society.

The Committee mentioned above intend to arrange an entertainment to be given Sept. 15 at Dexter Park, to consist of athletic exhibitions, Scottish games, including the sword dance, and races, both pedestrian and equestrian. The exhibition will no doubt be one of unusual interest, and should attract a large attendance, especially since the proceeds are to be applied to the relief of the needy poor.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home was held yesterday aftermoon at 2 o'clock at the residence of Dr. Hammill, No. 629 Wabash avenue. There were present, Dr. Hammill, President, Mrs. Brayman, Mrs. Shepley, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Van H. Higgins, Mrs. Dr. Hammill, Mrs. Andrews, and Mrs. Blakely.

After some minor business, the Board adjourned.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

The United States Entomological Commission held another session at the Sherman House yesterday, in which they shished up financial business, and adopted plans for their annual report. Another meeting will be held in this city on or about the lst of October, subject to the call of Prof. Riley. Immediately after adjournment Dr. Packard left for the West, with the intention of visiting and exploring those parts of Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Newada, and California not yet visited, so far as the time between this and the next meeting will permit. Prof. Riley left for St. Louis to return on Monday, when he goes to the plains regions of British America, where the more disastrous grasshopper swarms are supposed to originate. He will spend a few days in Minnesota on the way, and will have the assistance and co-operation of the British Government, which is in full sympathy with the work of the Commission. Prof. Thomas, as Disbursing Agent, may have to make a trip to Washington, but expects to visit Minnesota and Dakota later in the month. Though having numerous agents and correspondents throughout the country interested, it is the determination of the Commission to visit personally every State and Territory interested, and themselves examine the facts throughout the whole area, so far as the time and the funds at their disposal will permit.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club held a special meeting last evening in the saloon corner of Maxwell and Brown streets. G. W. Gardner presided. The matter of calling a meeting for the election of new officers was discussed at considerable length, and was deferred without action.

Mr. Prosser moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the different members of the Club to find out when they want to meet for a reorganization for the coming campaign. Messrs. Gardner, Dwight, and Prosser were appointed the Committee.

The Club then adjourned for two weeks to meet in the sa

The Club then adjourned for two weeks to meet in the same place.

Palmer House—M. Salisbury, Salt Lake; C. W. Buechner, New York; W. F. Hunter, Scotland; S. Haas, Jr., Galveston, Tex.; R. S. Oliver, Boston; G. Kudelburg, Germany; W. C. Greer, Cleveland; T. H. Noonan, Tiffin, O.; C. A. Decker, New York; Samuel Laub, Laporte; H. N. Cross, Jerseyville; William Bust, Wilmington, Del.; E. Roelkey, Baltimore; J. J. Brinkerhoff, Springfield; G. H. Grave, New York; Herman Walker, Springfield; Daniel Wilcox, Quincy; W. N. White, Utica. Sherman House—A. C. Moody, Albany; W. W. Hungaford, Ogdensburg; G. D. Bates, Boston; M. H. McConnin, New York; J. Woodburn, St. Louis; the Hon. Enceh Emery, Peoria; W. S. Alexander, St. Paul; D. C. S. Burr, Anderson; Maj. J. P. Bruce, U. S. A. ... Tremont House—John T. Nelson. Baltimore; S. E. Fitch, Boston; S. H. Blewett, St. Louis; Eugene Shaw. Eau Claire; A. H. Meneely, Troy; J. W. Noff and J. C. Sherlock, Cincinnati; P. T. Cumberson, New York; the Rev. Henry Jones and E. B. Barnard, London, Eng. ... Grand Pacific—The Hon. W. H. Ferry, Wankegan; Capt. G. J. Lydacker, United States Engineer Corps; A. Kimbail, Rock Island; E. L. Du. Barr, Washington; M. T. Rathbone, New Orieans; J. B. Loulande, New Orleans; L. D. Tuthill, Missouri; C. C. Begg, Putsburg; the Hon. G. B. Fairfield, Hudson; J. E. Grewold, St. Louis; Dr.

THE FRANKLIN BANK.

SHAKING UP THE OLD STOCKHOLDERS. thoroughly ventilated four years ago, when that went fishing up the St. Lawrence for his health; but a few days ago a bill was filed against its stockholders, which may result in some benefit to the unfortunate depositors. The complainants are Albert G. Lane, Frank Hoblitt, J. A. Hobiitt, L. M. Hoblitt, J. D. Hoblitt, Sylvester Hoblitt, J. F. Nicholls, N. O. Fitch, John Hutch-Hoblitt, J. F. Nicholls, N. O. Fitch, confi riusce, inson, W. L. Goddard, J. F. Nicholls, Trustee, and also as Assignees of W. L. Goddard, J. F. Nicholls, doing business as John F. Nicholls & Co., Stephen J. Race, D. N. Waterbury, C. J. Hambleton, and the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, whe file the bill on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the Franklin selves and all other creditors of the Franklin Bank who may choose to join. They set out that in February, 1861, the Real Estate Loan & Trust Company was incorporated under a special act, with ordinary banking powers, the capital stock being fixed at \$1,000,000, with power to increase it to \$2,000,000. Each stockholder was made liable as to funds received on trust or deposit, to the amount of his shares for all losses accruing while he was a stockholder and for six months after his transfer of his stock. The Company's life was limited to fifty years. July \$1,1878, subscription books were opened by E. H. Sheldon, E. B. McCagg, and A. C. Coventry, and two days after the Company was organized. The following is a list of

THE ORIGINAL STOCKHOLDERS:

Benjamin Lombard....

To the late Mrs. S. Hayes, were bed yestering attenuous and the state of the late Mrs. S. Hayes, were bed yestering attenuous and the late Mrs. S. Hayes, were bed yestering attenuous about the transacted until \$10,000 of enginess should be should be transacted until \$10,000 of enginess should be should be

private corporation, and its stockholders are individually liable for all its debts; and that a fraud was perpetrated on the innocent and duped depositors. They therefore make Benjamin Lombard, Fernando Jones, J. D. Haines, H. C. Childs, E. H. Sheldon, J. L. Lombard, S. A. Briggs, S. M. Nickerson, G. L. Fort, G. H. Gale, F. N. Delamay, David Lombard, David Lombard, Jr., W. C. Lombard, G. S. Eddy, Kirk Harris, Assignee of the National Life-Insurance Company, J. D. Harvey, Assignee of the Franklin Bank, and the First National Bank of Provincetown, Mass., defendants, and ask that they may be charged individually for the debts of the Company as partners in a copartnership, or, if this be not equitable, that the stockholders pay into court for distribution among complainants whatever may remain unpaid on the stock respectively held by them, and also that the stockholders in the Trust Company may be required to bring into court an amount in addition to their stock equal to the amount of stock respectively held by them.

THE PROTECTION.

THE RECEIVER'S BOND.

Mr. Edward D. Cooke, the lately-s Receiver of the defunct Protection Life-Insur-ance Company, filed his bond Wednesday, which was approved by Judge Williams. He is di-

ance Company, filed his bond Wednesday, which was approved by Judge Williams. He is directed to deposit all moneys he may receive at the time of entering on the discharge of his office, and all moneys hereafter received by him, the same day such sums are received, in some solvent bank to be selected by him, but subject to the order of the Court, and not to pay out any moneys except on order of the Court. The expenses of winding up the estate shall be paid from month to month by the Receiver upon the pay-roll at the end of each month on the order of the Court, and not otherwise.

The bond is in the penal sum of \$200,000, and is signed by the Receiver as principal, and G. W. Kretzinger, J. Irving Pearce, Charles H. Curtis, F. E. Hinckley, and A. B. Condit as sureties. It is in the usual form, and vests the Receiver with all the rights and powers of a Receiver in a court of chancery.

MISSING SECURITIES.

THE TRIBUNE stated the other day that immediately after the report was made to the Auditor, June 2, Maj. Edwards obtained leave to withdraw from the securities at Springfield 100 shares of the stock of the First National Bank of Carlinville, which were worth \$10,000. Since the securities at Springfield had been appraised at \$131,000, the Auditor had to comply with this request. This stock at one time belonged to Maj. Edwards, but was, when withdrawn, the property of the Company. From a report made by the Receiver is appears that he cannot find this stock anywhere around the Company's office, and the natural presumption is that it has gone back to its original possessor, though just how it could be done does not appear. The Auditor has notified the agents of the Protection to do no further business for the Company.

THE W. C. A. A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING held yesterday morning in the Bible-room of Farwell Hall, Mrs. E. G. Clarke in the chair, and Mrs. F. L. Fake acting as Secretary. After of the work done by the Executive Committee during the past month, reports were received from the officers of various branches of work under charge of the ladies. The Superintendent of the W. C. A. Boarding Home reported that Saturday, July 4, there were eight boarders at the Home. Now there were sixteen regular and five table boarders, and other rooms had been engaged by intending boarders. The sewing-room and laundry departments were in a very promising condition. As to the class of boarders, they were of a superior order, including school and music teachers, dressmakers, and others. No trouble was experienced in getting these young ladies to conform to the rules of the Home, which were framed with a due regard to the good government of the institution, without interfering with the individual of the boarders. The Rev. Mr. Thompson, who is supplying Prof. Patton's church temporarily, had placed a pew in the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church at the disposal of the Home.

The report was adopted, and it was voted to purchase a plane for the use of the Home.

Mrs. Clarke said that the Treasurer was not of the work done by the Executive Committee

alsposar of the Home.

The Franklin ey set out at Loan & Mrs. Clarke said that the Treasurer was not present, and therefore no report had been prepared. But she could assure the ladies that there was very little money in the Treasury, and decided action on their parent would be necessary if they intended to make a good show in the annual report to be presented in October.

The meeting then proceeded to consider plans for holding an exhibition, giving tableaux and other entertainments for the benefit of the Association. The Chair suggested a Fancy Fair, to be held in the Exposition Building. This could be procured at the close of the Inter-State Exposition, if terms can be agreed upon. Owing to the small attendance, many members of the Association being absent from the city, further consideration of the matter was post-poned until the next regular meeting.

MRS. HAYES.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES of the late Mrs. S. S. Hayes, wife of ex-Comptroller Hayes, were held yesterday afternoon at her late residence, corner of Carroll avenue and North Sheldon street. There was a considerable attendance of friends and relatives of the bereaved family, including many prominent

Hayes politically and in business life. Mesars.

Carter H. Harrison, Sol Smith, J. A. Jarwell,
Walter Kimball, H. H. Honore, and J. H.
Winston acted as pall-bearers.

The beautiful burial-service of the Episcopal
Church was read by Bishon McLaren, who
was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Kinney.
A quartette then sang "Rock of
Ares, cleft for me," after which
Bishop McLaren made a brief address. After
dwelling on the mystery of death and the suddenness with which it often overwhelmed mankind, the speaker referred to the beauty of Mrs.
Hayes' life and character, ner charity and kindness of heart, and the manner in which sheendeared herself to all who knew her. He spoke
of her in the threefold capacity of wife, mother, and friend, and paid a touching tribute to
the memory of the departed lady. At the conclusion of this part of the services the lamily
and friends took carriages for Rosehill Cemetery, where the body was interred, the Rev. Mr.
Kinney reading the appropriate services.

and irients took carriages for Rosenii Cemetery, where the body was interred, the Rev. Mr. Kinney reading the appropriate services.

Mrs. Lizzie J. Hayes was within a month of attaining her 44th birthday, having been born Sept. 6, 1833, and leaves a family, the oldest living member of which is 22 years of age and the youngest 10. She was poseessed of talent of above the common order, was a charming conversationalist, and of clegant manners. Her purse was always open to the distressed, and she possessed a sympathetic and charitable disposition. It is believed that her last and fatal illness was superinduced by fatigue and exposure while in feeb c health, a call having been made upon her for assistance, to which she felt bound to respond, though physically unfit for out-door work at the time. While in no sense a believer in the advanced doctrines of "women's rights," she felt deeply the right of her sex to a full equality and protection under the law, and by her will she so limited the estates of her daughters as to secure them a support under all contingencies.

blic, we believe a de

monstration at this time Fred Kortu, Phillip Van Patter, A. R. Parsons, S. Goldwater, Ep Brown. The Committee.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts yesterday were \$1,000. Fourteen deaths from scarlet fever have occurred this week. A case of small pox was reported from No. 23

Holbrook street yesterday. There are at the Home for the Friendless steven cases of measles and three cases of chicken pox.

The Committee on Local Assessm ed to meet in the City Clerk's Office this after-noon at 3 o'clock. The Comptroller yesterday issued revenue warrants amounting to \$2,000, and redeeme popular-loan certificates amounting to \$1,000.

The Treasurer's receipts resterday were \$1,132 from the City Collector, \$2,557 from the Water Department, and \$7,739 from the Comp-

The Department of Public Works yesterday granted permission to W. H. Watson to pave by private contract West Water street, from Kinzie to Indiana. The following building-permit was issued yes-terday: C. Zschuppe, four-story stone-front shop and dwelling, 204x58 feet, No. 168 Michi-gan street, to cost \$5,000.

Building-Superintendent Cleaveland returned to the city and his official duties yesterday. He has enjoyed an Eastern trip, and has improved in health and appearance under the controlling influence of sea-fish and salt air.

The Comptroller's monthly statement shows that in July the receipts of the office were \$189,456, and the disbursements \$475,765, showing a comfortable balance to be placed at interest for the benefit of the City Treasurer.

est for the benefit of the City Treasurer.

The saloon-license of Mrs. Botto, who kept at No. 19 West Randolph street, was yesterday revoked. Her place has frequently been reported by the police as a resort for thieves and the headquarters for disreputable characters.

The license of D. Glinen, night-scavenger No. 21, was yesterday revoked. Glinen is charged with removing the contents of a vault without a permit, doing scavenger-work without proper lights, and dumping contents of vaults upon vacant lots; and upon these charges Justice Summerfield fined him \$50 and costs.

Summerfield fined him \$50 and costs.

The Committee on Election, Ald. Seaton in the chair, met in the City-Clerk's office vesterday afternoon to consider a petition of John Riordan, who claims that in the Aldermanic campaign of last spring he was elected Alderman of the Seventh Ward, having received a majority of the legal votes of the ward. The Committee will open the ballots and compare the poil-lists with the ballots, and ascertain the number of illegal votes. Riordan appears by counsel, but will rest his case entirely with the Council. He claims to be able to prove fraud to such an extent as will give him the majority of legal ballots. The Committee adjourned without further action until Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. The County Court will adjourn to-morrow for

Orlando Brown, aged 77, procured a marria; license yesterday, and ere this is joined in wed lock with Mrs. Edith Loomis, aged 53.

The proposition to put a force-pump into the new Hospital to raise the water to the upper story, as a protection against fire, is again being

Brooks and Rosso, the abortionists, have con-cluded not to press their motion for a new trial. All they ask is to remain in jail a few days to fix up their affairs, and then they will go to Joliet to do the State service.

There are five candidates for County Treasurer about the building every day—Huck, Beyo, and Commissioners Fitzgerald, Schmidt, and Holden. Neither Huck nor Beyo will be a candidate as against the other, but both are allowing their names to be used. ing their names to be used.

The following were adjudged insare in the County Court yesterday: W. L. Holtzman, Thomas Murphy, Richard Maskell, Mary Salig, Sarah DeKoosh, and Louisa Hensel. Melissa Esmay, a Spiritualist, was tried for insanity, but was found sane. The evidence showed that her trouble was some peculiar notions she had with reference to the whereabouts of her husband.

The County Collector is now selling the de-linquent property of South Chicago for taxes. The sale continues all day, and at the close last evening most of the property south of Twenty-second street had been witsposed of. So far there have been no forfeitures to the State. West and North Chicago will be reached next

week.

Architect Egan says that the most be will certify to as being due Walker for "extras" is \$11,415, which covers the extra work done on his orders. He will not issue a certificate to Walker for one cent on account of his thick stone. He is right. Walker contracted to use thick stone, and has used it because he did not have the thin, and is not entitled under his contract to anything more than the contract price.

Those directly interested in the construction.

Those directly interested in the construction of the new Court-House make a happy family. The Commissioners and McNeil do not speak when they can help it; McNeil and Sexton are at daggers' points; Walker and McNeil give Egan a wide berth; Sexton and Hinsdale only speak when they cannot avoid it, and McNeil and Walker hate Hinsdale as they would a snake, while Periolat curses the entire crowd except Walker, and they all curse Periolat.

Commissioner Clears is being yery much are

snake, while Periolat curses the entire crowd except Walker, and they all curse Periolat.

Commissioner Cleary is being very much annoyed by the complaints of colored people at the treatment Coventry received at the hands of his Hospital management. Coventry, it will be remembered, was shot a few days ago, and it was not thought that he would live. He was taken to the hospital, and subsequently turned up at the Morgue laid out ready for the Coroner. The Colonel reports to all inquiry that he is doing well, and, to illustrafe the good treatment he has received, says that he is up and walking around, and will in a few deys be able to go forth to tell his own story.

WAKLER'S INDICTMENT.

Judge Farwell decides this morning the motion to quash the indictment for perjury against Walker. The importance of the decision is that it does not apply solely to Walker's case, but to the cases of all who were indicted by the late special jury. One of the points—and a very important one—advanced to sustain the motion was that Judge Booth directed, or said he would direct, the summoning of certain men as jurors—the men who found the indictment—which it was claimed he had no right to do. If Judge Farweil, then, should decide to quash the Walker indictment on the ground of the illegality of the jury, or for any technical cause growing out of the action of the jury at any time, the indictments against the Commissioners, Periolat, Mehck, and Hinsdale must also be quashed for the same reason. The only effect such a decision would have would be to necessitate the impaneling of a new special Grand Jury at once, that new indictments might be found against all concerned, which would be done.

CRIMINAL.

E. T. She rgold yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of George C. Sherman, of No. 17 Elk Grove street, for the larceny as bailce of \$90 in cash which had been intrusted to him. Morris Rosenstöck was before Justice Pollak yesterday upon the complaint of Emanuel Meyer, who alleges that Morris did commit larceny by collecting for him \$300 and not turning it over to him. Morris gave \$500 ball

for trial next Tuesday. Minor arrests: Mary Brasilla, larceny from the Boston store; James Morrison. obtaining whisky for Polk street bummers from Michael Dooley, of No. 108 Polk street, by false pre-tense; Antoine Newman, larceny of about \$100 worth of goods from the house of Ellen Mur-phy, No. 303 Morgan street; arrested by Officer Dan Kelley, of the West Twelfth Street Sta-tion.

tion.

At 2:30 vesterday morning Officers Lang and Finan came across a gang of burglars who had just broken into a grocery at the corner of Kinzle and LaSaile streets, where they had corralled cigars and liquor galore. They gave chase, and Officer Lang, by firing four shots, succeeded in capturing one of the gang, giving the name of James Nolan. When searched at the station, a chisel, with which entrance had been forced, and a goodly portion of the stolen smoking tobacco, were found upon his person. Last night Officer

LA VITROLEUSE.

Her Lover to Secure His Money.

Dispatch to London Telegraph.

public of Paris put themselves to endless pain in order to get a seat at the Assize Court to hear the trial of the Widow Gras, who, it will be remembered, attempted, with the assistance of a workman named Gaudry, to assassinate, or at least to mutilate, her lover, M. de la Roche, by throwing vitriol over his face. The history of the affair seems more like a highly sensational novel than an incident which took place almost in the midst of us The Widow Gras, it appears, was born in humble circumstances in one of the faubourgs of Paris, and at one time sold in the streets. A charitable lady, however, took an interest in her, gave her a dowry, and married her respectably. Three months after their union she lost her husband, who died in the hospital, and she became the mistress of a military officer. This was in 1856. Since that time she has lived a life of adventure, which was only distinguished from that of almost thousands of other women in Paris by the insatiable and sordid greed which soon began to declare itself in her character. Out of her numerous lovers she managed to extract large sums of money; but as her wants were large and her charms beginning to fall off, she seems to have determined to make the best of her last chance. It was in 1873 that she first met her future victim, M. de la Roche, a young provincial of large means and with few relatives, who, coming to live alone in faris without iriends or companions, all the more easily fell under the empire of this woman. Finally, however, in 1876, M. de la Roche was induced by his relatives to marry and settle in life, on learning which fact the Widow Gras set about hear the trial of theW idow Gras, who, it will be

however, in 100, M. de la Roche was induced by his relatives to marry and settle in life, on learning which fact the Widow Gras set about concocting her horrible scheme. Her hope was to disfigure her lover in order to get possession of him, to nurse him in his illness, to keep his relatives away, and finally to make herself his her.

to disfigure her lover in order to get possession of him, to nurse him in his illness, to keep his relatives away, and finality to make herself his heir.

Not the least tragic part of the affair is her relation with Gaudry, who has been a soldier, and is by profession a molder and ironworker. Gaudry, it seems, used to play with her when they were both calidren, and having met him by accident in Paris just before she began to meditate her scheme, she renewed their acquaintance, and had him to work in her flouse in the Rue de Boulogne. The rest of the story is simple enough. The Widow Gras took advantage of the passson with which she had inspired Gaudry to serve her own ends, and promised to marry him if he would avenge her on an enemy. Without ever having seen M. de la Roche, Gaudry blindly lent himself to the deep laid plot of the Widow Gras, and in January of this present year he executed it with the effect of entirely destroying one of the eyes of the victim and permanently injuring the other.

To-day's proceedings were occupied with the reading of the act of accusation and the interrogatory of the widow Gras, her accomplice Gaudry, and the Commissioner of Police, M. Mace. The accused tried to throw all the blame on Gaudry, but the evidence against her is crushing. The curiosity of the Court was, perhaps, rather disappointed with the appearance of the heroine of this fearful tragedy. She is a woman of mature years. Her hair, which she used to dye, has become a dirty gray during her imprisonment, and her features retain few remnants of bygone beauty. It is needless to add that the Court was crowded, and the excitement during the examination of the prisoner, who was sometimes very violent in her replies, rose to an intense pitch.

Passateha to London Times.

Paris, July 24.—The hearing of the vitriol-throwing case was continued to-day, when the victim of the outrage, M. Rene de la Roche, was examined. After stating that his relations with the female prisoner first her hearing of the prisoner, how was sometimes

Processing a recommendate manabor of the parts, and the recommendate of the control of the contr

having preserved fragments of letters which be supposed he had burnt. He insisted that Gaudry was not capable of planning such an supposed he had burnt. He insisted that Gaudry was not capable of planning such an outrage, and had no motive for so doing, his own passion for Mme. Gras not inspiring him with any jealousy of her other lovers. His presence, moreover, in the bouse on the night of the outrage—a fact proved by his knowing what passed between the woman and her victim—was only consistent with her guilt, as also the communications between the two prisoners before their arrest, and her imploring him, when both were taken before the Magistrate, not to compromise her. That the woman procured the vitriol through her nephew was likewise clear. Gaudry's advocate argued that he was so overcome by his passion for the woman as not to be responsible for his actions. He contrasted the respectable career of his client until he fell under her influence with the shamelessness of her whole life.

M. Lachaud addressed the jury on behalf of Mme. Gras. He maintained that his client had no adequate motive for disfiguring M. de la Roche,—an act inevitably resulting in his being taken charge of by his relatives, and thus with drawn from her influence, and he laid stress on the fact that she held no promissory notes or securities from him. He insisted that Gaudry was the sole criminal, that he was actuated by jealousy, and that on being apprehended he charged Mme. Gras with inciting the crime, in order that he might partially escape punishment. The Court then adjourned.

NINETY-TWO DEGREES IN THE SHADE.
We noticed the arrival of a car-load of grapes and nectarines from California in the Tiffany summer-and-winter car in splendid condition. We are called upon to notice likewise the arrival of a car-load of dressed beef from Kansas City on the 8th inst., consigned to the Wilson Beef-Packing Company of this city, in one of the same cars, and was unloaded on the 9th inst. In the language of the consignee, "it could not have been in better condition." The beet had all the freshness and sweetness belonging to it at the time of slaughter, improved by the time occupied in its transportation. The "Summer-and-Winter" car has proved itself a pertect success, whether employed in the transportation of butter, cheese, fruit, or dressed beef, and can be relied upon whenever and wherever its merits are properly tested. It is no longer an experiment. Temperature at time of loading was, in the shade, 92 deg.; in the car until unloaded, 42 deg.

ALWAYS RELIABLE. NINETY-TWO DEGREES IN THE SHADE.

ALWAYS RELIABLE. The finest, purest, and best flavors for cakes,

A South Carolina Widow.

A South Carolina Widow.

The following extract from a private letter of a South Carolina widow, who has nine children, most of them girls and all but one at home, and who has seen better days, has got into print in that State, and has called out several subscriptions in her behalf:

"I am living on a single acre of land, which I expect to buy if I can ever raise the money; price \$50. This acre I have had plowed, for which I paid, and with a wheelbarrow, chip manure and rotted bine straw, I, myself, have raised so many Irish potatoes that aftering grabbling for six weeks to supply my table, where I and nine children sit regularly, I have in the past few days dug over three barrels. I have corn tailer than my head, early cow peas, tomatoes, turning, kora in bloom, aful had over one hundred heads of beautiful young cabbage, some squashes and cucumbers destroyed by my neighbor's pigs. I am not in despair, however, for as soon as my friends finish setting out their slips I will buy enough for quite a patch, and pay for them in labor returned by working on the sewing-machine. Some persons say I am fanatical. Be it so; better that than gadding about and consuming precious time in idleness. I am quite indifferent to the taunts I hear of such work being unladylike. I am only doing work that has to be done, and I would like to have it nicer; but there is no alternative. With all my striving I find but little margin for clothing, and none for the education of my dear enildren."

MARRIAGES. GRAINGER-GILL-At Clarendon Hills, Jul 25, by the Rev. L. S. Walker, Robert Grainger to

DEATES. WHITE-Ells, wife of Henry White, aged 29 years.

Funeral Saturday, the 11th, at residence, 229 South Peoria-st., at 11 o'clock.

FARR-At Fort Ann. N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 5, of consumption, in her 21st year, Mary Alice, second daughter of Reuben and Mary E. Parr, formerly of this city.

WOLTERSDORF—On the 9th inst., Mrs. Free-cricka, wife of Frederick Woltersdorf, in the 6th year of her age.

Friends of her family, and of her sons, Louis, Emil, and Ernest, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 581 West Fourteenth st., on Friday at 10 a. m.

HOBIN—Thursday morning, 9th inst., John Hobin, aged 58 years, a native of Waterford, ireland.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 587 Twenty-fifth street, on Saturday at 10 a. m. Services at All Saints' Church, and thence by carriages to Calvary Cemefery.

DODD—Suddenly Aug. 8, at 286 Michigan-av., Mary Helen, only daughter of C. B. and Jennie L. Dodd, and granddaughter of John L. Hanchette, aged 11 months.

Funeral from the house this morning at 10:30.

DICKSON—Of cholera-infantum, Aug. 9, Sophilogy Dickson.

Funeral from 1460 Prairie-sv. at 11 o'clock today.

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SALE OF TH

By virtue of an order County, Ill., the under pupils Life-Insurance Cut face and hereby is for the purchase in lots of the capital stock of Company of U. S. of A. the whole capital stock of the capital stock of the pupils of the large principal assets of the large principal for Capital understand to be submitted to the count for its action at a soon thereafter as practical the capital understand to be submitted to the count for its action at a soon thereafter as practically and the capital understand the capital understand to be submitted.

Chicago, Ill., July 2

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H. A.

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Room 20

OF L

Many Who Are Suffering From the effects of the warm weather, and are ab-bilitated, are advised by physicians to take moder-ate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed insbriakes. A boverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men, have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion, or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic, taken after meals, will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No persen should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

BABBITT'S TOILET



For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of a ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B.T.BABBITT, New York City.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

First among the requisites of the toflet is a good article of Soan, but to procure it is not always an ear matter. Many of the most expendive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deletorious materials and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosure recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the heat; injuring the hair, irritating the scale, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be interned from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps in summers; not recently document to the complete of the proposed seriod during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. Bassart, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immeans earsols hemmen by far the largest of its New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacture, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Nr. Bassirra various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already schieved.

After vears of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. Bassirra has succeeded in perfecting the competition of the finest tollet soap ever introduced. The principal lagredients are the purest vegetable oils: the manufacturing processes are entirely new and ordinal and the result is simply unparalled in this department of bedostry.

for application to the delicate skin of linasts, consensand fadies, it is altogether unequaled in its emolise properties. The Soap is not performed, the ingredier being of such absolute purity as to require no aid freecommistry to disguise inferior materials. The most indeed that the considers the absence of artificial performance of the properties of sweetness, and the peculiar crarses latic of B. T. Babbitts Tollet Soap renders it the materials and acrossable article of the kind ever materials. Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and Indiana, this soap is equally appropriate for gentle-field the special speci

B. T. BABBITT. New York City. AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Aug. 10, at 9:30 a. m. NEW PARLOR SUITS, NEW CHAMBER SETS.

A full line Carpets, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, etc., etc. Ice Boxes, Re-frigerators, etc. ELISON. POMEROY & CO. AUCTION SALE.

THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND BARN, No. 47 Forest-av.,

WITH LOT 20X100. TITLE PERFECT. Sale on premises, MON-AY, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock p. m. Terms, ¼ cash, alance 1, 2, and 3 years at 7 per cent. At same time, the entire FURNITURE

Residence; family leaving the city. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctra. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE

FURNITURE, And Other Merchandise, SATURDAY. Aug. 11, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at 118 at 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. Five Brick Dwellings, with Lots,

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock. Sale on the premises.

5 Elegant Octagon-front Brick Homes, south front on West Jackson-st, comer and west of Hamilton-st. These houses are new and have all the modern improvements. TEIMS CASH.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., On Saturday, Aug. 11, at 9 o'clock, 375 Lots W. G. Crockery, PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS, EVERY STYLE

Book Cases, Wardrobes, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Whatnots, Walnut Bedsteads and Burcaus, Dressing Cases, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Show Cases, Office Desks, Refrigerators, Mirrors, Carpets, &c. G. P. GORE & CO., Auct WILSON & EVENDEN,
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